

*Memo*  
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

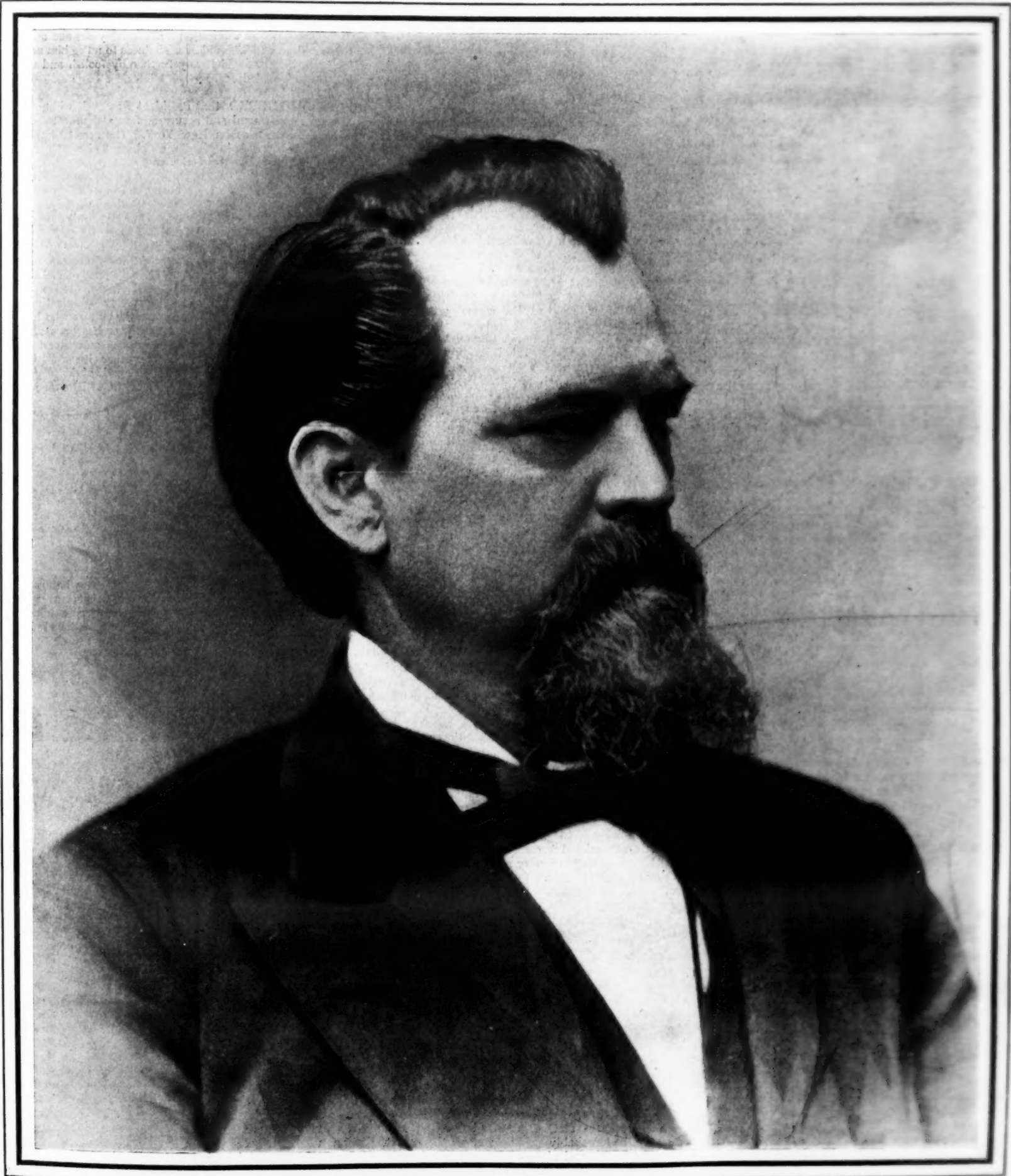


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Price 10 Cents



GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, COMMANDER OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.  
FOREMOST FIGURE OF THE GREAT REUNION OF UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS THIS WEEK AT DALLAS, TEX.

*Photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.*

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, April 24, 1902

## Linking North and South America.

(Specially contributed article to Leslie's Weekly by United States Senator  
H. G. Davis, chairman United States delegation to the  
Pan-American conference.)



UNITED STATES SENATOR  
H. G. DAVIS, OF W. VA.

WHEN I WAS honored by the late lamented President McKinley with the appointment as delegate of the United States to the second international conference of American States I gladly accepted, because I felt willing to contribute my humble quota of effort toward the cause of Pan-America, and also because, as a member of the United States delegation at the first conference, I had become deeply interested in all measures and plans which were the result of the deliberations of that body. In addition to this I was stimulated to accept the honor conferred upon me by my interest in the project of the Pan-American rail-

way, to which I have devoted a great deal of my time since the closing of the last Congress, when I was appointed a member of the International Railway Commission.

I had hoped to find a number of old friends in Mexico City, but the only delegate beside myself, who had been connected with the last Congress, was Señor Martinez Silva, at present the able minister in Washington for the republic of Colombia. Many of the former delegates were holding important diplomatic and official posts in their own countries or abroad; some had died; but, while Father Time had ruthlessly played many changes for better or worse with my old companions, he had also sent us a brilliant body of thoughtful and distinguished diplomats to take up the labors left over by their countrymen at Washington in 1889-90.

The majority of the delegates left the city of Washington in a special train on October 12th of last year, and after a most pleasant journey, during which many friendships were formed, arrived in the City of Mexico on October 18th, 1901. The Mexican government and people entertained us for over three months with lavish hospitality and great delicacy of taste, forestalling our wants, and acting always in a manner of most exquisite courtesy.

I found Mexico City much improved architecturally, and in a general way in municipal advantages, and the people seemed to be more contented and Progress showed her hand at every step. I was in Mexico about six years ago, in a private capacity, and I was astonished at the advances made along all lines during that time. Mexico, to my mind, is governed wisely by a group of progressive men, and unquestionably it is a country with a most promising future. Our countrymen are flocking there, investing their money and their energy with the natives, revolutionizing many obsolete methods of business, and putting into the life of the country a new energy, a new spirit, and a new force.

However, the task to which I devoted myself more especially was that of getting some substantial recognition and doing something practical in connection with the long-talked-of Pan-American railway. I had the honor to be appointed chairman of the committee to report on this subject, vital to Pan-America, which report the committee submitted to the conference on the 29th day of November, 1901, and which was approved some days later, with slight changes. The congress appointed a permanent committee, with residence in the city of Washington, to take practical charge of all matters connected with this railway and advance its interests in a business-like manner. This committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Señor Manuel de Aspiroz, Mexican Ambassador at Washington; Mr. Andrew Carnegie; Señor Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Peruvian Minister at Washington; Señor Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister at Washington, and the undersigned.

Not more than 5,000 miles of road would have to be

Continued on page 32.

## A Challenge To Be Accepted.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME, in defending the Sunday saloon recently, declared that "If you ever get an administration which will enforce this excise law during its term, then there isn't one here who will see another reform administration, nor will one be elected before the dawn of another century. We hear a great deal about the American Sabbath. Who gave us the right to establish this theory? . . . Many go to church and drop in after and take a drink. Lots of others don't go to church. I don't go to church. I don't want to go. You cannot blame people for not going to church when you consider the milk diet which they are fed upon. You have no right to go and saddle the man who wants his drink on Sunday with your ideas any more than he has to saddle you with his ideas. The saloon cannot be closed, and we may as well look the question squarely and manfully in the face, with sagacity and impartiality, and not appear like a parcel of cranks. The drinking men have got the power and having the power, are going to exercise it."

The district attorney of New York makes this amazing declaration regarding the power of the saloon and his belief in it. If he had said, before his election, what he now says, he never would have been chosen to the high office of prosecuting attorney for the greatest commonwealth on the continent. He challenges the churches and all their friends, for he declares that the saloons are stronger than they. That challenge should be met immediately by the holding of mass-meetings in every church of every denomination in the city of New York. Let the decent men of New York City rise up and be counted. Let them tell Mr. Jerome by what right we have an American Sabbath. Let them answer his impudent question, "Who gave us the right to establish this theory?" and let them show Mr. Jerome how far from the real truth he is when he says that in this great, splendid, patriotic, law-abiding city, "the drinking men have got the power and are going to exercise it."

Let the women of wealth and position, who have done so much for the amelioration of the condition of the poor in New York, the noble-hearted ladies who live in the university settlements, the suffering wives who bear on their bodies the scars of the wounds inflicted by drunken husbands, join with the decent and fearless men of New York City in meeting this issue, which our extraordinary district attorney has had the audacity to raise. If the churches fail at such a time to assert their leadership, who shall lead, and what shall be our shame if the brutal challenge of the saloon and its new official champion shall not be accepted?

It was predicted when Mr. Jerome was elected that within six months he would be found in Tammany Hall. His amazing declaration in favor of the saloon-keeper makes him fully eligible to become Tammany's candidate for the mayoralty in 1903, but we should not wait until then before passing public judgment upon his conduct and conclusions. Every man and woman who believes in municipal reform and who aided to elevate to the head of our city a gentleman of education, refinement, intelligence, and unquestioned integrity should be stirred to renewed and vigorous action in behalf of the cause which won such a glorious victory in this city last November. If Jerome is right, they are wrong. Let us put the matter to the test at once.

Public opinion can express itself effectively at other times besides election day.

## Cecil Rhodes's Last "Dream."

THE CHARACTERIZATION of "empire builder," applied to the late Cecil Rhodes, takes upon itself a new meaning and significance in the light of his magnificent bequest for educational purposes and the noble and far-reaching scheme connected with it. This scheme is truly imperial in its aims and proportions, an imperialism, however, that is wholly peaceful in its spirit and intent, its realm of expansion and conquest being confined to the intellectual sphere, the building up of a worldwide empire where brains, character, sturdy manliness, and moral desert shall together constitute the ruling power. Surely such empire building as this can only be conducive to the well-being of the whole world.

The educational scheme devised by Mr. Rhodes is criticised as being visionary and impracticable, a beautiful dream and little more. But so Cecil Rhodes "dreamed" of making South Africa "all British," and he so worked and planned that the vision is now almost a reality, and it is quite possible that the same master-spirit may so dominate this educational "dream" that it, too, shall take upon itself in the near future a solid, substantial and enduring form. At all events, a fund in hand of \$10,000,000 is not the "stuff" that ordinary dreams "are made of," and with such a financial backing the plan proposed, whether for good or ill, can hardly fail of large results.

And it is hard to conceive how any ill can come from such splendid advantages as the plan offers for the spread of useful knowledge throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. It may never lead, as Mr. Rhodes hoped, to the organic unity of the three nations upon whom the benefit is conferred—an end, perhaps, not desirable in the present constitution of things any more than organic unity is desirable among the sects of Christendom—but it certainly should, and probably will, help along the tendency to a unity in spirit and aims, to federative union among the nations concerned, with peace, concord, and co-operation for the benefit of all mankind. The bringing together of such a picked body of young men as that provided for in Mr. Rhodes's scheme, for study and research under

the refining and inspiring influences of England's most famous seat of learning, is surely not a prospect to be regarded with apprehension, but rather with joy and hope. We prefer at least to look upon it in that way and to believe that the resultant benefits will be shared not only by England, Germany, and the United States, but indirectly by all the world.

## The Plain Truth.

IT MAY seem like an ungracious thing to say of a man who has rendered such valuable and distinguished service to the country in the past as General Nelson Miles that he has outlived his usefulness, but some of that officer's recent acts and utterances, and especially those disclosed in his correspondence with the Department of War, render such a judgment a charitable one. Certain suggestions made by him in regard to military operations in the Philippines and the disposition of our troops at the time of the Chinese crisis are painful to think of as coming from a man in his position and with his experience and supposed attainments, and still more painful when the results are considered that would have come from following his advice. His more recent conduct in matters affecting the authority of the President and the honor of some of his fellow-officers are even more regrettable. General Miles built up a strong and brilliant reputation for himself years ago as a gallant officer, and it would be a kindness to retire him now before he has damaged it any further by foolish and unworthy words and deeds.

IT IS HOPED that President Roosevelt will not hesitate to demand and secure as free and unfettered a press for Manila as for New York. The arrest of the editors of two papers in Manila, on charges of sedition, for publishing criticisms of the government's conduct, are not in accord with the spirit of our institutions. Free speech and a free press have been the boasts of American citizens, and, while the unrestricted license given in these matters has sometimes been abused, that is no reason why full liberty of action should not be continued, for stringent libel laws protect public and private interests from violent or indecent abuse. To arrest an American editor for sedition, or for censuring a United States official in Manila, is not the best way to win public favor. It is apt, on the contrary, to create sympathy for the publications which have been suppressed and for the editors who have been arrested. In this country it never has been and ought never to be a punishable offense for an editor to criticize a public official as freely as any other citizen might choose to do. If he goes beyond the bounds of decency, the law provides a remedy, and that ought to be sufficient.

WE THINK that President Roosevelt has made at least a tactical mistake in retiring Commissioner Evans from the pension office, even though he may be immediately assigned to a higher and more important post and though the excellent new commissioner, the Hon. Eugene F. Ware, may follow Evans's policy. The principle expressed in the words that it is better to "be right than to be President" is quite as applicable to the commissioner of pensions as to any public official, and Mr. Evans has been emphatically "right" in the administration of that office, all pension claimants and their attorneys to the contrary notwithstanding. Whatever may be the true feeling of President Roosevelt in the matter, or whatever action may follow Mr. Evans's retirement, that movement will be naturally and inevitably construed as a triumph for the persistent and avaricious clique who have been clamoring for the commissioner's head for two or three years past, on the ground chiefly that he has not shoveled out the public money fast enough to suit their notions. It is a great pity that these persons should be given even the seeming satisfaction of having hounded from office a faithful, conscientious, and deserving public servant.

THE DECIDED difference between a discredited and suspected Tammany and a decent and honest reform administration for the city of New York is revealed by the comments on what is known as the Bedell bill, giving extraordinary privileges to the New York Central Railroad. This bill seemed to be necessary, to carry out certain radical improvements in connection with the terminal facilities of the New York Central Railroad, and it was therefore approved by both Mayor Low and Corporation Counsel Rives. After its passage by the Legislature it was disclosed that its provisions were so elastic that improper advantage might be taken of them by some of our great railway corporations, and Governor Odell was asked to veto the bill. No one impugned the motives of Mayor Low or his legal adviser, Corporation Counsel Rives, and these gentlemen found no difficulty in explaining satisfactorily to the public the reasons why they had approved the bill. The high personal character of the mayor and of Mr. Rives made it impossible for any one to question the motives of either. The bill was drafted to meet an emergency and its provisions were made as sweeping as possible—perhaps too sweeping, in the light of corporate selfishness, but it is a pleasure to know that, when the criticism of the bill was heard, both the mayor and his able and accomplished corporation counsel at once met the new situation with the utmost frankness. It would be too much to expect infallibility from public officials, and especially from those upon whom accumulating burdens of no ordinary magnitude are daily being placed. The only criticism of the reform administration of New York City heard thus far is that it has not proceeded with sufficient rapidity in removing Tammany henchmen, but it is better to move slowly and surely than to move too fast and make stupid and costly blunders.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



T. J. SELBY,  
Congressman who stands "By  
the Honest Cow."

A GENUINE humorist in Congress is so much of a rara avis that when a new one comes to the perch, so to speak, we feel like hastening to congratulate that honorable body on the vistas of honest and wholesome merriment thus opened out before them to relieve the monotony of their otherwise somewhat arid and dreary existence. That such a genius has come to town, or to Congress, seems evident in the report of a speech made by the Hon. T. J. Selby, of Illinois, on the oleomargarine tax bill. Mr. Selby is an enemy to oleomargarine and

would tax it out of sight if he could, for reasons which he sets forth in his speech in language refreshingly witty as well as plain. Instead of advocating the tax in learned and ponderous arguments drawn from agricultural documents, buttressed up with statistics, Mr. Selby proceeds in this more captivating fashion: "I desire to say a few words on this greasy subject. I am a friend of the cow. I am a friend to the woman that milks the cow. I am a friend to the man that stands by and watches his wife while she milks the cow, for is she not his helpmeet? I love to see the woman churn the foaming cream until the butter cometh. I love the nice fresh buttermilk, and I love to see the busy housewife wallop the butter about in her hands into shapely rolls. I love to see the butter come, and then I love to make the butter fly." . . . There is considerable more of the same sort in this speech, which winds up with the following eloquent adjuration: "Gentlemen, let us stand by the honest cow, and verily we shall have an abundance of genuine butter for our bread, and milk for our babies—and the earth and the fullness thereof shall be ours." "Loud applause" is bracketed just here in the record, and who can doubt it? If "oleo" itself had any friends present they probably joined in the tumult. Senator Depew and Champ Clark will have to look after their laurels.

J. HILL, whose success has won for him the title of "Railway King of the Northwest" does not devote all his time to business. "I have educated myself by reading good books," he said not long ago. "Shakespeare always interests me and instructs me. In his works I find advice, consolation, and information. You cannot open a page in Shakespeare that will not give you something. He was the greatest man the world has produced." Mr. Hill probably meant greatest writer.

SENATOR KEARNS, of Utah, was a laborer at two dollars a day some years ago. He has the open, candid manner of the people of that day. After he had been a United States Senator about a month, Senator Heitfeld, also a Westerner, asked him what he thought of the United States Senate. "Oh," replied Kearns, "they use too much language in their talk to suit me. Why don't they say what they mean instead of bundling it all up in a lot of unnecessary words."



THE COUNTESS OF DARNLEY,  
One of Australia's most  
lovely women.

AUSTRALIA, the new commonwealth under the Southern Cross, will send many brilliant and notable men and women to render homage to King Edward at the coronation ceremonies in June, for his Majesty has no subjects more loyal and faithful than the people of these far-away colonies. And among the ladies of the Australian delegation will be the Countess of Darnley, who is reputed to be not only one of the most beautiful but most gifted women in the commonwealth. The countess is one who has joined the ranks of those who do not allow social claims and

pleasures to interfere with literary predispositions and aptitudes, and is about to have published a novel dealing with the interesting subject of social life as viewed through English and Australian spectacles.

A CLERK in a clothing store has been elected mayor of the richest city, in proportion to its population, in the United States—Hartford, Conn. His name is Ignatius A. Sullivan, and his election shows that, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, there is still opportunity for a man of force, intelligence, and ability to rise to the top of the heap, no matter in what occupation he may begin his career. Aside from the fact that

he was a poor man, there were other obstacles, seemingly insurmountable, in his path to the office of the chief executive of a wealthy city. He was the candidate of the Democratic party and for years Hartford has been overwhelmingly Republican, so that elections for mayor were of little interest, Republican success usually being a foregone conclusion. Mr. Sullivan's strength lay in the solid support of the labor unions, which have a very large membership in Hartford. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Retail Clerks' Union. Later he was made president of the Hartford Central Labor Union and his influence was wide in the labor organizations of the state. At the time of his election he was president of the State Federation of Labor of Connecticut, so that his election is a triumph for organized labor in the politics of his city, just as labor has succeeded in electing mayors in Bridgeport and Ansonia, Conn. Since boyhood, Mr. Sullivan has been studious and a reader of good books. He



HON. I. A. SULLIVAN,  
The clothing clerk elected mayor of Hartford, Conn., our richest city.  
Photograph by Dudley.

was put to work in a paper mill when he was ten years old, and he has been a workingman all his life. He is now thirty-five years old. Mr. Sullivan is a good public speaker and an active organizer.

ROBERT M. MCWADE, United States consul at Canton, China, has charge of the welfare of Americans in a territory vaster, perhaps, than that of any other consul in the world. It comprises 170,000 square miles



ROBERT M. MCWADE, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT CANTON,  
AND WIFE.  
He has the largest territory of any American consul.

of the earth's surface, and contains a population of eighty-six millions of human beings, all of the treaty ports being under his jurisdiction. The territory consists of the three provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan. America may well be pleased with the respect and regard which Mr. McWade has secured for his country in that part of the world where he is stationed. Since Mr. McWade has

been consul at Canton he has done much toward educating the Chinese in Western ideas; moreover, he counts as his staunch friend every mandarin with whom he comes in contact. He has made it his duty to cultivate and entertain them, and they in turn have shown their appreciation of this by returning these courtesies in full measure.

MRS. ARTHUR O. GRANGER, of Cartersville, Georgia, will be the leader of the Southern women and those from other sections allied with them in opposing the admittance of colored women as members of the General Federation of Clubs at the forthcoming biennial at Los Angeles. Mrs. Granger is president of the Georgia Federation of Clubs, and was chosen to act in the recent conference of Georgia and Massachusetts women appointed by the General Federation Board, hoping that a compromise might be reached by them that would assure an amicable



MRS. ARTHUR O. GRANGER,  
Leader of Southern club-women  
in opposing colored membership.

adjustment of the "color question" at the biennial. Although the sessions of the conference were amicable, no action taken by the members will do away with a conflict that has smoldered in the General Federation since its organization, and which broke forth at the last biennial, when the colored delegate from Boston was refused recognition by President Rebecca D. Lowe. "It is not an issue between Northern and Southern women, nor an issue between Massachusetts and Georgia women," said Mrs. A. O. Granger. "The question bringing forth the diverse opinions is whether we of the white race (whether North or South) should help the negro help himself to build up his own institutions, and thereby establish what he has never had, his race standards or race ideals, or whether we shall consent to allow him to occupy a secondary place in our own organizations." Although leading the Southern club-women in the matter of the "color question," Mrs. Granger is a Northern woman by birth and rearing, having moved to Georgia from her native State, Pennsylvania, five years ago.

OPIE READ, the Southern novelist, who lives in Chicago, has accepted the nomination for alderman from a Republican convention in a Republican ward. Until the last presidential campaign Mr. Read had always affiliated with the Democracy. During the campaign of 1900, however, he made speeches in the West in behalf of the sound-money ticket. When his bill of expenses went to Mr. Hanna the chairman noticed that Mr. Read's expenses in Denver were much larger than at any other place. Mr. Hanna called Mr. Read's attention to this. "I reckon as much," Mr. Read replied, "but did you ever play poker in that pesky town?" Mr. Hanna made no answer, but put an "O. K." on the account.

EDWARD CORRIGAN, the most noted turfman in the West, and far from being unknown in the East, was at the Hoffman House in New York recently and invited two of his friends to dinner. One of them in making his order included mallard duck, which, according to the schedule, was priced \$3.50. Corrigan blue-penciled the game order, and said, in the vernacular of his class, "We won't start Mallard to-day, my boy. I'll scratch him."

AMONG THE many young, capable, and brainy men who are identified with American journalism at the present time there is no one more widely known, more popular, or more truly representative of the profession in its highest estate than Mr. Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, and now the business manager and editor-in-chief of the Chicago Record-Herald. When the combination of the Chicago Times-Herald and the Chicago Record was effected by Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, about a year ago, Mr. Noyes became the publisher of the united



MR. FRANK BRETT NOYES,  
One of the best-known newspaper  
men in America.

papers, and recently, upon the retirement of Mr. Kohlsaat, was invited to assume the editorial management also. Thus at the age of thirty-nine Mr. Noyes has practically come into full control of one of the largest and most successful newspapers in the United States. As a newspaper man by inheritance, breeding, instinct, training, and experience, there cannot be the slightest doubt that Mr. Noyes will now carry the Record-Herald to a higher point of success than it has attained hitherto. He is a native of Washington, D. C., and at the age of eighteen connected himself with the Evening Star of that city, and was its business manager from 1881 to 1901. In 1900 he was elected president of the Associated Press and still holds that position.

# The Grand Old Man of Mexico

GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO FOR FIVE SUCCESSIVE TERMS  
MEN WHO MAY SUCCEED HIM

MANY PAINFUL rumors have been afloat during the past three or four months concerning the condition of the honored and venerable chief executive of the Mexican republic. One report had it that he was hopelessly ill at a resort to which he had retired and that his death was a question of only a few weeks. It was declared later that he had gone insane and would not be able again, for this reason, to assume the reins of government. A third report, more circumstantial than others, was to the effect that President Diaz was dying of slow poison, and this had affected his mind. His malady took the form, it was said, of a great dread that some one was going to kill him and he believed that assassins were hidden in his residence, the Castle of Chapultepec. The return of Diaz to the City of Mexico on March 20th, apparently as vigorous and energetic as ever, was a sufficient proof that these stories were idle gossip.

But President Diaz is over seventy years old and can hardly be expected, in the natural order of things, to remain at the helm of state much longer. The question is, who is fitted to take his place, and how long will Mexico continue to be happy and prosperous without him? A strong and happy contrast lies between the twenty-five years in which Diaz has ruled Mexico and the same period before he came to power. Before, it was war, turmoil, and misery nearly all the time; since, it has been peace, order, prosperity, and happiness. Diaz was a prominent figure in Mexico in the dark and troubled days. He has known his country as an empire, a republic, and a despotism. He has seen governments wrecked, rulers murdered, armies mutiny, parliaments revolt. He has been the enemy and the defender of the constitution. Twice thrown into prison, he has twice escaped, and he came from his prison cell to head a successful army of a thousand men, which went from victory to victory, augmenting its strength, raising sieges, and finally bringing about the reconstruction of the republic.

But it was not yet peace for Diaz. Revolutions were hardy annuals in Old Mexico, and no revolution in the old days was complete without this sturdy fighter. In one of the last of them he was at anchor off the coast, when, thinking his presence had been discovered, he threw himself into the sea to swim ashore. He was picked up, however, and his safety then depended on his disguising himself as a coal-heaver. Once free, he was coal-heaver



JOSE IVES LIMANTOUR,  
Secretary of the Treasury in the  
Cabinet of President Diaz.



GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ,  
President of Mexico.



GEN. BERNARDO REYES,  
Minister of War in the Cabinet of  
President Diaz.

no longer, but commander of an army which defeated the government and occupied the capital. He has settled down to quieter times since the troubled 'sixties and 'seventies, when for a brief while Mexico had four Presidents at once. His people have recognized the statesman beneath the revolutionist, and have sent him five times to power as the head of the state.

While Presidents in Mexico are elected by the people, as with us, Diaz has virtually held the position of a Dictator for twenty-five years, being elected to the chief magistracy for five successive terms with little or no opposition. Under the conditions prevailing in Mexico, this dictatorship has unquestionably been a good thing for the country. It has evidently saved Mexico from those periodic revolutions which have been the reproach of most of the other Spanish-American republics, wasted their resources, and kept their people in a chronic state of unrest and general misery. Diaz is a statesman of the first degree, a strong, shrewd, broad-minded and far-seeing man. He has ruled Mexico with a wise and firm hand. He has been a benevolent despot. Under his guidance the industrial, educational, and financial progress of the country has been remarkable.

A recent statistical annual of Mexico shows that the railroads of the country have increased their mileage from

5,046 to 9,044 in the past decade, that the cotton mills of the republic now have an annual output valued at \$28,242,766, that \$136,195,766 worth of minerals were produced last year, and that the other industries have increased proportionately. The condition of the public revenues has also steadily improved. In 1899 the receipts of the federal government were \$54,801,924 and the expenditures \$73,922,399. There has been a surplus every year since 1895, and in 1898 the receipts were \$53,288,061 and the expenditures \$51,815,285. Only one state shows an expenditure exceeding its revenue last year.

President Diaz has also given much attention to the improvement of the public highways and to the development of the capital itself. During his administration the City of Mexico has nearly doubled its population, the census of 1900 showing over four hundred thousand souls. A system of drainage has been established for the city at a cost of \$20,000,000, which is said to be one of the great achievements of modern engineering. For these reasons and many others, it is not surprising that the people of Mexico should desire to retain General Diaz at the head of the republic as long as he may desire or may be induced to remain.

Should President Diaz be compelled for any reason to yield the place he has filled so long and well, there are two men in his present Cabinet who would undoubtedly make a strenuous effort to be chosen as his successor. One of these is General Bernardo Reyes, Minister of War, and the other is José Ives Limantour, Secretary of the Treasury. Both of these men are able and truly patriotic, and both have many qualities to fit them for the presidency. Both are representatives of the liberal and progressive party and in thorough sympathy with the policy pursued by General Diaz. Limantour is favored by the older and more staid men of the party as one who would be most likely to continue the government along its present lines and insure continued peace and progress to Mexico.

But General Reyes has a large and enthusiastic following who regard him as the coming man. He was Governor of the state of Nueva Leon, in which is situated the flourishing city of Monterey, when he was summoned by President Diaz to a place in the Cabinet, and he has shown executive abilities of a high order. He stands for reform in the judiciary system of the country and many would favor his election to the presidency on this account.

L. A. M.

## Linking North and South America.

Continued from page 390.

constructed to establish railway communication between the systems of North America and South America. Basing the cost at \$40,000 per mile, which we believe would be ample, \$200,000,000 would be required for this great work. The surveys made by the engineers of the commission demonstrate the practicability of constructing the needed lines and there should be no great difficulty in financing such a project, when the results to be obtained are considered. Such railway systems in the United States as the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchison, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern, and others, operate more miles of road than are needed to make the continental railway a reality, and each of these systems has bonds and stock outstanding aggregating more than the sum estimated as the cost for this enterprise. The Russian government has just completed a long railroad for the purpose of developing Siberia, at a cost considerably exceeding the estimated cost of the Inter-Continental Railway, and more difficult to construct.

The republic of Mexico furnishes a recent example of what has been accomplished by increased railroad advantages. While the building of the continental line is a great undertaking, the benefits to be gained are not as problematical, nor the obstacles to be overcome as great, as those encountered by the builders of the railroads across the Alleghenies and the Rockies when these lines were constructed.

Experience the world over has proved that the development of the natural resources of a country follow the establishment of railway communications, and a railway system bringing all the republics of this hemisphere into touch with each other would lead, more than anything else, to the development of the Southern republics, especially in the interior. It is possible now to bring to markets from points not reached by railroads only such products as can be hauled on pack-mules, or otherwise, to the seaports for export, and the points at which vessels can touch are often hundreds of miles apart. Shipments can be made to and from places every few miles on a railroad. Great areas of mineral deposits and of rich timber and agricultural lands in Central and South America lie

practically untouched because of the lack of transportation facilities. The statistics of most of these countries show that so far only the sections contiguous to the sea have been developed. Not only would such a railway line aid in developing territory now practically inaccessible, and thus add to the general wealth of the countries traversed, but the increased facilities afforded would result in competition between rail and steamship transportation in the regions now depending entirely on the latter. Competition is the life of trade, and while more direct and increased water-transportation facilities between the republics of America are needed, and should be encouraged, both rail and water communication are required for full growth and development.

A country or section of country without railroads is behind the times and cannot successfully compete with regions possessing these advantages. When the first railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific was built, many doubted whether it would pay, as the country to be crossed was even to a greater extent uninhabited. Now there are several lines, all paying, and the rapid development of the great West of the Northern republic, largely owing to railroad facilities, has been the wonder of the age. The interior of the United States, especially West and Southwest, like the interior points of the Southern republics, would be most benefited by the establishment of a continental railway, because these sections would then have closer and more direct communication with each other. The trade possibilities, when the 195,000 miles of railroad in the United States and the 10,000 miles in Mexico are connected with the 10,600 miles in Argentina and the systems in the other republics of America, can hardly be estimated.

The Pan-American Congress was undoubtedly a success. The measures approved—recommendations, resolutions, indorsements or projects of treaties—were prepared in a conscientious manner with a view to their formal adoption and ratification by the various governments interested. This was the object of all the delegates, and, I may say, especially of those of the United States, of whom I had the honor of being chairman, and the length of the congress was due, not so much to the fact of the discussions over the arbitration question as to the conscientious debate of all measures, in order that some conclusion might be arrived at, in which case each would

meet with approval and positive acceptance by the various governments and executive heads whom these measures are to be placed before.

The unanimous agreement of the congress to adhere to the three conventions of The Hague conference and the desire of the Latin-American republics to take advantage of that organization through the signatory powers, the United States and Mexico, was an event of national importance in the history of the nations of this hemisphere. It was, unquestionably, the most satisfactory conclusion that could have been arrived at on this subject.

*Henry G. Davis*

NOTE.—Henry G. Davis, Chairman of the United States delegation to the Pan-American Conference, was born in Maryland. His early life was spent on a farm. When, in early manhood, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was built through the farm on which he lived, he was employed by that company, and thus became interested in railroad, to which most of his life has been devoted. He is now president of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh, the Piedmont and Cumberland, the Coal and Iron railway companies, and also of the Davis Coal and Coke Co., one of the leading bituminous coal corporations of the United States. For many years he has been one of the leading spirits in the development of West Virginia, and a number of towns have been founded by him, the largest of which, Davis is a community of some three thousand people. His political career began when he was elected a delegate to the West Virginia state Legislature. He was twice elected to the state senate, and on the occasion of his first election to that body every vote except one, in the town of Piedmont, in which he then lived, was cast for him. From the state senate he went to the United States Senate, serving there twelve years, when he declined re-election in order to give all of his attention to the development of the natural resources of his state. While in the United States Senate he was a prominent member of the Appropriations Committee, and for some time its chairman. He is now president of the Davis National Bank and the West Virginia Trust Company, and a director in several other financial institutions. Although deeply engrossed in business affairs, he has from time to time been called upon to give his counsel in matters of public interest, and is now a member of the commission recently appointed to revise the taxation and corporation laws of West Virginia. Mr. Davis has always taken a deep interest in the improvement of the political and commercial relations of the American republics. He served as a delegate to the first Pan-American Congress, held in Washington in 1889, and was a member of the International Railway Commission which supervised the surveys for the proposed road to connect the railway systems of the United States and Mexico with those of Argentina.

A good drink is better when you add Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists and grocers.

1. MAYOR MICHAEL HARRIS, 2. J. K. GRACIE, 3. SECRETARY WILSON, 4. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, 5. SECRETARY CORTIS, 6. PRESIDENT WAGNER, OF THE EXPOSITION, 7. ATTORNEY-GENERAL KNOX, 8. MAYOR SMITH, OF CHARLESTON, 9. GOVERNOR MC SWENNEY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 10. GOVERNOR AYCOCK, OF NORTH CAROLINA, 11. COLONEL L. S. BROWN.



# CROWNING INCIDENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S CHARLESTON VISIT.

PRESENTATION, BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, OF A SWORD TO THE BRAVE ROUGH RIDER, MAJOR MICAH JENKINS—"ALL OF US, NORTH AND SOUTH, CAN GLORY ALIKE IN THE VALOR OF THE MEN WHO WORE THE BLUE AND THE MEN WHO WORE THE GRAY."—Photographed by our Staff Photographer, R. L. Dunn, who accompanied the President.

1. MAJOR MICAH JENKINS. 2. J. K. GRACIE. 3. SECRETARY WILSON. 4. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. 5. SECRETARY CORTELYOU. 6. PRESIDENT WAGONER, OF THE EXPOSITION. 7. ATTORNEY-GENERAL KNOX. 8. MAYOR SMITH, OF CHARLESTON. 9. GOVERNOR MC SWEENEY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA. 10. GOVERNOR AYCOCK, OF NORTH CAROLINA. 11. COLONEL L. S. BROWN.



CAPTAIN C. E. VAWTER,  
Superintendent Miller Manual  
Labor School.—Wampler.

## Educating Poor White Children

THE STORY OF A SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

By Helen Gray

IN NO PART of the world to-day is the question of industrial education of more vital importance than in the Southern States of America. In ante-bellum days the great masses of the poor whites, which numbered, perhaps, several millions of souls, were, and are, for the most part, in a surprising state of illiteracy. Now that the indications point to the South's becoming a manufacturing as well as an agricultural section, the necessity for intelligent labor has arrived, and schools of industry become a paramount demand of the day.

A few weeks ago it was my privilege to visit one of the most splendid industrial institutions in the Southern States, the Miller Manual Labor School for poor white children, located on a spur of the Ragged Mountains, of Albemarle County, in the beautiful and healthful Piedmont region of Virginia. The people who inhabit the hollows of these mountains are typical of other mountaineer folks, possessing all the virtues and weaknesses generally attributed to them. Many are descendants of the Redemptioner classes of early colonial days, but the larger portion are of Hessian descent, claiming for their forebears those Hessians who, at the close of the Revolutionary War, were turned loose from imprisonment at Charlottesville, Va., and sought homes among the Ragged Mountains, near by. They are, for the most part, a hard-working people, honest, and entirely without love for the almighty dollar; but their great love of liberty breeds in them a contempt for educational advantages or steady employment of any kind.

Seeing them at church on a Sunday morning, pleasant-looking and rapt in their devotions, it becomes difficult to believe that they can be content to return to the wretched hovels which many of them are satisfied to call their homes. Of the stock in these mountains that preceded the coming of the Hessians, came Samuel Miller, the founder of the Miller Manual Labor School of Albemarle County, which, with its fine buildings and endowment fund of nearly fifteen hundred thousand dollars, is the grandest and most fruitful charitable institution in the Southern States. It was no blue-blooded Virginian, reared in luxury, that was inspired to remember the poor children of his native county, but the son of a poor mountaineer woman, born in a log cabin in abject poverty and degradation. From the tower of the machine shops, the finest built in the South for industrial education, is pointed out the spot, marked by a stone, where once stood the cabin in which Samuel Miller was born.

On the grounds now graced by his munificent gift, he earned his first money by gathering wool which stray sheep had left on the bushes, and some of the bricks in the tower he aided in making at the small remuneration of ten cents a day. It was from early youth the treasured hope of Samuel Miller and his brother John to acquire a fortune large enough to establish in their native county a free educational institution for poor children. After receiving an ordinary education at Batesville, Va., Samuel entered into business with his brother, who had become a successful tobacco merchant in Lynchburg. The death of John in 1841 made him heir to \$100,000, with which sum, and his shrewd business ability, he accumulated a vast fortune, dying in 1869, the possessor of an estate valued at \$1,230,150.92, the bulk of which was left for the building of a manual labor school for poor white children in Albemarle County.

The wonderful story of the preservation of his money reads like an impossibility. When General David Hunter raided Virginia in 1864, great numbers of the bonds were stolen, but, not being considered of value, were left, some of them near Salem, Va., others scattered along the roadside or through the wooded mountains, while a block of \$109,000 of Indiana bonds were confiscated by order of the United States Circuit Court of Indiana, and divided equally between the government and the pilferers. Nearly all were eventually recovered. When the will of Mr. Miller was entered for probate in 1869, the birth-state of Washington had become, under martial law, "Military District No. 1." It would require too much space to tell the story of litigation; suffice it to say that, in 1874, \$1,000,000 was turned over to the trustees of the "Miller Fund," and in 1878 Captain C. E. Vawter, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and a man of wonderful executive ability, was elected superintendent of the school. To-day the institution enjoys an annual income of \$75,253.30, while more than \$600,000 has been expended in buildings and equipments. The splendid management of the finances from the beginning is worth calling attention to.

Few people can realize the difficulties under which Captain Vawter entered upon his duties in this, the pioneer manual training school of the South. Industrial training was then wrestling in the North, and in the South, especially where labor was looked upon as the employment of slaves, there was a strong spirit of antagonism against it. It became necessary, then, to dignify labor; so the handsomest and most attractive building erected on the grounds was the "work shop," designated by the ultra-conservatives of the neighborhood as "Vawter's Folly."

Teachers from New England were imported, and in a short while Southern boys were wearing overalls and working with their hands. The school opened with twenty pupils.

While it was at first difficult to find children to attend, because of prejudice, Captain Vawter tells with pardonable pride that at the last meeting of the school trustees there were one hundred and fifty applicants for the eighty places that were vacant. To watch these refined and devoted students at their work in the various departments makes one realize the great distance between the present and the past. The aim of the school is to give a broad, solid education, so that the student upon going out into the world can easily acquire the trade or profession suitable to him. All pupils are required to take the complete course—industrial and academic—as far as they are capable. The industrial curriculum includes drawing, six years; four years in the machine shops, which includes instruction in wood work, forge work, foundry work, and machine work; a special course in steam engineering and in electrical engineering; a course in horticulture, floriculture, and arboriculture; a course in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, and cooking—both general and hygienic.

The regular work of the children in connection with the home life of the school trains them well in the care of stock, gardens, fruits, and general work of the farm; the care of machinery, boilers, engines, motors, electric wiring, water and steam piping; and in housekeeping includes the care of sewing-rooms, dining-room, and everything connected with a well-regulated home. The regular academic courses include English, German, Latin, mathematics, physics, mechanics, chemistry, and biology. The mornings are given up to the literary classes, and the afternoons to industrial work, which by no means interferes with the class-room work. An especially interesting novelty to the Southerner, accustomed to being waited upon by the colored race, is the scene in the dining-hall at meal-time. Referring to the young men and women who as waiters were flitting about the room, Captain Vawter said: "We introduced our innovation by asking the graduates to wait upon the table; after that there was no trouble in getting the other students to take their turn; labor had been stamped as honorable."

While children from every class of society are admitted to the school, representatives of the best families of Virginia were pointed out; two children, respectively, one the grandson of a millionaire and the other of a distinguished professor of the University of Virginia. Others sprang from the lower classes and their ancestors had been poor throughout generations. All alike have the advantages of refined surroundings and superior educational facilities. The school is non-sectarian, but daily services are held morning and evening, and special attention is given to the study of the Bible. The agricultural features are interesting, a goodly number of the twelve hundred acres belonging to the school being devoted to the products of the soil. Though a regular farmer is employed, much of the work is done by the students, squads of them, of twenty members each, working in the garden or orchard every afternoon from three to five. Small fruits and vegetables are plentifully raised, and in strawberry season the berries are brought up to the culinary department by the two-horse wagon load.

One hundred and twenty-five acres are planted in fruit trees, which include an abundance of the famous Albemarle pippins. Over one hundred barrels of these apples were shipped from the school last season, and an orchard is in course of establishment which, it is expected, will be a model one in Albemarle County. Early vegetables are started in the greenhouse by the thousands, ready to set out when the weather permits, and, among other edibles, hams of a good brand are raised and cured. Scattered about the beautiful grounds are rustic seats made by the students, and at the time of my visit the boys were coasting on sleds, the product of their own hands. In the great room to which I was assigned the pretty carved furniture was the contribution of the boys, and the paintings and embroidery of the girls. Creditable specimens of their work were exhibited at the world's fair at Chicago and at the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta.

Speaking of the dull boy, to whom special attention is paid at the Miller Manual School, Captain Vawter said: "The regular course of education makes no provision for him. It simply stamps him as a fool and sends him out. But in a course of training like this, if he cannot get through arithmetic he can get through something in our industrial course, and some of the very best results of this school's training have been on the dull boy. I suppose I could point to fifty who would have been stamped as fools by other schools, who afterward developed a great deal of mental activity, and are a great success to-day in the special lines they have been trained in. We also believe that there is always hope for the bad boy. One fellow whom I expelled from school turned out a fine man, and I afterward invited him back to hold a professorship."

"I don't believe any school can show a larger proportion of pupils who are to-day making a success in life. Perhaps the best chemist in Virginia is a former Miller-Manual boy. He was made a fellow of the society of chemists of London recently. Many of our boys go to universities from here. One of them was afterward graduated at Brown University, and is now with the Edison Electric Works. One boy is now a professor of chemistry in the University of New Mexico; another is in the United States Navy, and was with Dewey at Manila.

One is president of a railroad in New Mexico, and another, who at school was not at all a lover of books, is receiving ten thousand a year as manager of iron furnaces in Nova Scotia. Many are doctors, lawyers, physicians, and ministers. Perhaps our best record concerns the manager of the Texas division of the American Cotton Company, who is also the inventor of the cylindrical cotton press.

"It must be remembered that none of these boys would have had any opportunity of becoming anything higher than uneducated workmen; and now they are educated, refined gentlemen. The five hundred boys who have gone out from us, who are in trades and professions the foundations of which were laid while they were here, are receiving over \$300,000 annually, which is over \$225,000 in excess of what they in all probability would have received had they never had the benefits of this school; while their moral and intellectual training has made of them valuable citizens. Our girls have also done well. Numbers are married and living in comfortable homes, while others are engaged in teaching and other female pursuits. Only children residents of Albemarle County, and between the ages of ten and fourteen, can be admitted to the school, and when admitted the institution is responsible for their entire support. I can conceive of no better way of doing good than in the way of the Miller Manual School. It works on the most hopeful material that the country has, the healthful children of the poor; rich material that would have no other chance in life, and therefore is clear gain."

I noticed that there was nothing of the dependent in the manners of these bright girls and boys, which speaks well for their happy home life at the school. Captain Vawter, who has been superintendent of the institution since its opening in 1878, is recognized as a wise educator and a man of rare executive ability. His views on the negro question, especially, have met with approval both in the North and the South. In 1886 the Governor of Virginia sought his services in the reorganization of the Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, where, with the consent of the authorities of Miller School, he most efficiently filled the post of rector for fourteen years. His good work as superintendent of the county Sunday-schools also bespeaks his indefatigable zeal. During the Civil War Captain Vawter was one of the famous "Stonewall Brigade." Near the close of the war he was taken prisoner and confined in Fort Delaware. He is descended from one of Virginia's ancient families. Bishop Meade, in his "Old Families of Virginia," speaks of the Vawter Church in Essex County, where his ancestors lived two centuries ago, as "an old and valuable brick church."

It is to be regretted that there is no photograph extant of the donor of this munificent gift to the poor children of Albemarle County, Va. After Mr. Miller's death the body was exhumed that a portrait painter who had seen him but once during his lifetime might, from memory, get a good likeness. The painting hangs on the walls of the Lynchburg Female Orphan Asylum, another gift of Mr. Miller to the State of Virginia, and is considered remarkably good, as was proven by one of his former slaves, who, upon seeing it, exclaimed, as he wrung his hands, "Oh, Lord! if thar ain't Marsa Sam!" Mr. Miller liberated all his slaves previous to the breaking out of the war, and left to many of them legacies. He died the richest man in Virginia.

Quite a feature of the Ragged Mountains is old "Aunt Dicy," whose cabin stands in the depths of a pine forest about a mile from the institution. She belonged to a relative of Thomas Jefferson, and enjoys the distinction of having lived in three centuries. The fact that she nursed her master's son, who died a few years ago at the age of 90, gives credence to her claim to 106 years. She is a typical darky of ante-bellum days, and has never ridden on a railroad train nor been out of Albemarle County. The walls of her cabin are covered with pictures and Scriptural verses, many of which are upside down. Aunt Dicy bears a strong resemblance to a mummy, yet she can thread the finest cambric needle, and her quilts are looked upon as marvels by her visitors. In slavery time her calling was that of seamstress. Although an inveterate smoker, she will lay aside her pipe willingly to sing and shout.

### A Burning Blacksmith.

CHANGED FOOD AND PUT OUT THE FIRE.

EVEN sturdy blacksmiths sometimes discover that, notwithstanding their daily exercise and resulting good health, if their food is not well selected trouble will follow, but in some cases a change of food to the right sort will quickly relieve the sufferer, for generally such active men have fine constitutions and can, with a little change of diet, easily rid themselves of the disease.

I. E. Overdorf, Vilas, Penn., a blacksmith, says: "Two months ago I got down so bad with stomach troubles that I had to quit my business. About ten o'clock each morning I was attacked by burning pains in the stomach, so bad I was unable to work."

"Our groceryman insisted upon my changing breakfasts and using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food instead of the ordinary breakfast of meat, potatoes, etc. So I tried and at once began to mend. The new food agreed with my stomach perfectly and the pains all ceased. I kept getting better and better every day and now I am able to follow my business better than before in years. I am a thousand times obliged to the makers of Grape-Nuts for the great benefits the food has given."



HOME OF  
"AUNT DICY."



IN THE  
COOKING DE-  
PARTMENT.



COLLEGE STUDENTS LEARNING THE BLACKSMITH'S TRADE.



THE LARGE SEWING-ROOM, WHERE GIRLS ARE TAUGHT  
TO MAKE THEIR DRESSES.



WOOD-WORKING DEPARTMENT.



THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE COLLEGE.



SPLendid EQUIPMENT FOR TEACHING THE WORKING OF IRON AND STEEL.

### EDUCATING THE POOR WHITE CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH.

THE FAMOUS MILLER MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOL OF ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, ENDOWED BY SAMUEL MILLER  
WITH ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS.—See opposite page.



BUCKMAN HOTEL, LEXINGTON, MASS.,  
Rendezvous of the minute-men before the  
battle of Lexington.



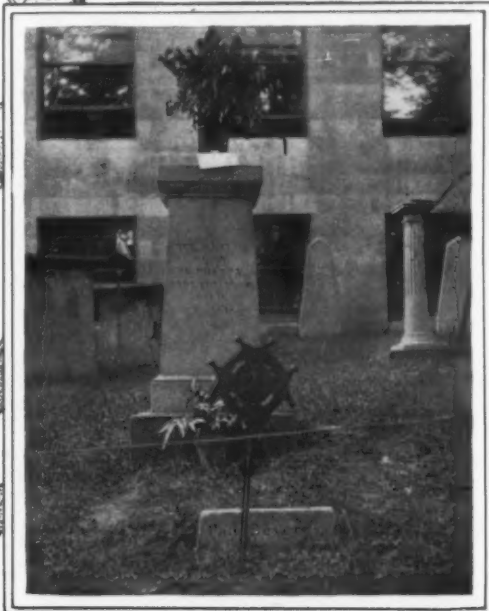
PAUL REVERE'S HOME,  
Now an Italian fruit-stand, North Square,  
Boston.



CHRIST CHURCH IN BOSTON,  
Where the signal lanterns were hung to warn Paul Revere.



THE BOWLER AT LEXINGTON  
which marks the place where the minute-men  
stood during the battle.



PAUL REVERE'S GRAVE,  
In the Old Granary Burying-ground, Tremont  
Street, Boston.

### Important Scenes Associated with Paul Revere's Ride, as They Are To-day.

Photographs by Mrs. Charles R. Miller.

## Paul Revere's Midnight Ride, Awakening America to Liberty

APRIL'S STRIKING HISTORICAL EVENT

WHILE THE famous "midnight ride of Paul Revere" does not occupy a large space in the pages of American history, it has received more or less attention in all of them, since it was an act from which decisive and important events flowed—a marking point in the evolution of the American colonies from the status of dependents on the English crown to that of free and independent states. General Gage was at the time in command of a force of about three thousand British stationed at Boston, with the design of nipping in the bud any insurrectionary movements. It was this purpose that led to his resolve to send a detachment of eight hundred men to Concord on April 18th, 1775, where spies had informed him that the provincials had stored a considerable amount of military supplies.

Hearing of this proposed move, General Warren, the American leader, sent out Paul Revere by way of Charlestown and William Dawes by Roxbury to give the alarm. In a brief reference to this incident, John Fiske tells us that there was no bridge across the Charles River at the time lower than the one which now connects Cambridge with Allston. Crossing the broad river in a little boat, under the very guns of the man-of-war Somerset, and waiting on the farther bank until he learned from a lantern suspended in the belfry of the Old North Church in Boston which way the troops had gone, Revere took horse and galloped over the Medford road to Lexington, shouting the news at the door of every house that he passed. Reaching the house of one Mr. Clark a little after midnight, he found it guarded by eight minute-men, and the sergeant warned him not to make a noise and disturb the inmates. "Noise!" cried Revere, "you'll soon have noise enough; the regulars are coming." Hancock, recognizing the voice, threw up the window, and ordered the guard to let Revere in.

A little later, after being joined by Dawes and a patriot named Prescott, "a high son of Liberty," Revere and his companions fell in at Lincoln with a party of British officers, by whom Dawes and Revere were captured and taken back to Lexington and there released. Prescott escaped over a stone wall and galloped on for Concord. But the interception of the bold Revere came too late for the British, for the countryside had been thoroughly alarmed and hasty preparations were already on foot to meet the foe.

The best description of the excitement caused by Paul Revere's deed is that chronicled by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who quotes the narrative of a Cambridge woman, telling of "the horrors of that midnight cry." The women of Cambridge, roused by the beat of drums and the ringing of bells, hastily gathered their children together and fled to the outlying farm-houses. At Concord, about two hours after midnight a peal from the bell of the meeting-house brought together the inhabitants of the place, young and old, with their firelocks, ready to make good, if need be, in their own blood, their declarations that they would never submit to British tyranny.

### Paul Revere's Ride

(Extract from Longfellow's famous poem)

LISTEN, my children, and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five:  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year.

HE said to his friend, "If the British march  
By land or sea from the town to-night,  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry-arch  
Of the North Church tower as a signal light—  
One if by land, and two if by sea;  
And I on the opposite shore will be,  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm,  
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

THEN he said good-night, and with muffled oar  
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore.

And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height,  
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!  
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,  
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight  
A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A HURRY of hoofs in a village street,  
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,  
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark  
Struck out by a steed that flies fearless and fleet:  
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,  
The fate of a nation was riding that night;  
And the spark struck out by that steed in his flight,  
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

SO through the night rode Paul Revere:  
And so through the night went his cry of alarm  
To every Middlesex village and farm—  
A cry of defiance, and not of fear,  
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,  
And a word that shall echo forevermore!  
For borne on the night wind of the Past,  
Through all our history, to the last,  
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,  
The people will waken and listen to hear  
The hurrying hoof-beat of that steed,  
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

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Boston, the authorized publishers of Longfellow's works.

And so the alarm spread to Acton, Lexington, and other towns. "How children trembled," says Bancroft, "as they were scared out of sleep by the cries! How women,

with heavy breasts, bravely seconded their husbands! How the countrymen, forced suddenly to arms, without guides or counselors, took instant counsel of their courage! The mighty chorus of voices rose from the scattered farm-houses and, as it were, from the ashes of the dead. At two o'clock on that same morning Lexington Common was alive with minute-men, and with them not only the young but the old men who were exempt, except in cases of immediate danger. The roll was called and altogether one hundred and thirty patriots answered to their names. It was this sturdy little force, these 'embattled farmers,' that Major Pitcairn was destined to meet before the day was over and to learn from them a lesson, never to be forgotten, of what men can do who fight for home and liberty."

Paul Revere came from a noble Huguenot family that fled during the French persecutions to the island of Guernsey, whence the father of Paul, a goldsmith by trade, came to Boston. The son was trained in the same business as the father and became an acknowledged expert. He was imbued also, from his youth, with the martial spirit and the love of freedom, and distinguished himself as a young man in the expedition of 1756 sent to capture Crown Point from the French, and was afterward appointed a lieutenant of artillery and stationed at Fort Edward, near Lake George. Later he became the leading actor in the revolt against British rule, and in this capacity helped to heave overboard the tea from the ships in Boston harbor. In 1774, Revere, in association with about thirty other men, formed a secret society for the purpose of watching the movements of the British soldiers around Boston and detecting the intrigues of the Tories, such information as they obtained being communicated, by agreement, to John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and other patriot leaders. It was while acting in this capacity that Revere detected the designs of the British on Concord and undertook his famous ride.

After the British had evacuated Boston, Revere was made major of a regiment of artillery and afterward lieutenant-colonel. After the war he resumed the business of a goldsmith and subsequently erected a foundry for casting church bells and bronze cannon. In 1801 he extended his business operations still further by building a large plant at Canton, Mass., for rolling copper, which was carried down to recent years by the Revere Copper Company. In these enterprises Revere became wealthy and influential and figured prominently in the charitable and philanthropic societies of Boston, both as an organizer and a munificent contributor. The family has ever since been prominent in Massachusetts, three of Revere's grandsons taking active and prominent part in the Civil War, one, General Paul Revere, receiving his death wound in the second day's battle at Gettysburg, and another, a surgeon, being killed at Antietam, while the third, General Joseph Warren, led a brigade at Chancellorsville.



THE AUTOMOBILE'S EXHILARATION.  
CH. WEBER'S NEW YORK SOCIETY GIRL, No. 6.

What will not woman, gentle woman, dare?  
—Southey.



SPRING-TIME ON A RANGE IN THE CATTLE COUNTRY OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST.



## Why Cattle Are Scarce and Beef Higher

A SITUATION WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO THE HIGH PRICE OF MEAT

By C. M. Harger



ABILENE, KAN., April 15th. THESE ARE the days of the ranchman's glory. Not since 1882 has beef sold so high in the Chicago markets as it did during the opening days of April. The consumer, who pays twenty cents a pound for steak where he formerly paid fifteen cents, is the sufferer—but the cattle raiser is happy. He has a right to be, for all things have worked together for his benefit during the past year. He has reaped the harvest which events have been for half a decade preparing. The high prices for beef, credited to the combination of packing-houses, but in a large part due to other and farther reaching causes, have brought to him sudden riches.

The West's cattle boom began in 1896-7. During the years following 1893 there was a steadily declining market for beef cattle. The farmers saw their herds bringing less each year, and it was no unusual thing for them to feed stock throughout the entire season and then sell the animals for less than they had cost in the beginning. This sort of financiering had the expected effect—the number of cattle was reduced and the cattlemen were less willing to increase their herds. This was so not only throughout the ranch country but in the farming regions west of the Mississippi River. Then, in the winter of 1896-7, the price began to advance. It was suddenly realized that the supply was limited. The business revival was making a larger demand for beef and the West could not provide it. This difference exists between beef and pork: if the hog stock is short, one year's breeding will remedy it; if the cattle supply is short, it requires four or five years to regain numbers.

The men who first resumed shipping stock from the ranges of the Southwest to the corn-growing section of the middle West found a remarkable demand for their stock. They also found that the "cattle-paper"—the mortgages on the cattle, sold to the Eastern banks and investors—was extremely popular. The farmers could take all the stock they could feed and the investors would carry the paper until spring. Fortunes were heaped up by the commission firms for three years. Then came the crash.

The unquestioning demand for cattle mortgages made some of the dealers reckless and they sold paper that had no security, or issued two or three sets of mortgages on the same herd. A half-dozen large commission firms failed; several plungers went to Mexico for a disgraceful stay, and are there yet. The prices of cattle fluctuated somewhat and cattle-paper fell into disrepute.

Then came the rebuilding of confidence and business. Another feature entered into the computations—that of pasture. The past two years have seen a great immigration movement in the Southwest and a demand that the free land which the government has been allowing cattlemen to use be opened to settlement. The opening of Oklahoma reservations last year threw on the market 200,000 head of unfit cattle and made a loss of \$5 a head. The western Texas country has been sought by the farmers. The great ranches are being cut up into smaller ones, the greatest of all, the Capitol or "X. I. T." ranch, with its more than three million acres, being the first to

be scattered. All this unsettled the cattle business; and, while there are in round numbers 7,000,000 head in the Southwest pastures, the number fit for market has at times been too small to supply the demand.

Last summer there was a great drought throughout the Western prairie states. From June 20th to the latter part of August practically no water fell. The corn that had promised to be a "bumper" crop withered and died. Kansas raised only 42,000,000 bushels—most of that in "nubbins" and unhusked—instead of the 134,000,000 that it had produced in 1900. The cattlemen were quick sufferers. They had hundreds of thousands of cattle ready to be shipped North in October for fattening, and suddenly there was no demand for them. The drought was not alone in Kansas—it extended over Missouri, Oklahoma, and part of Nebraska and Iowa. It shortened the feeding capacity of every farm in that territory. It did more: it caused tens of thousands of farmers to sell part of the cattle on their farms—the regular farm herd—in order that such rough feed as they possessed might be sufficient to carry the remainder through the winter.

Thus the market had two events against it: there were few cattle put on feed, and the fall stock was sacrificed early. Even of the stock which the farmers wintered few were fattened. From counties where 15,000 to 20,000 were usually fed scarce a trainload went to market, and they were shipped before the holidays.

The result was that, when spring drew near, the better part of three states which had usually been heavy producers of stock well rounded out with corn and alfalfa, sent an exceedingly limited supply. The ranchmen were carrying over their last year's stock and the farmers were without an animal to ship. From February 23d to April 1st meat advanced in Kansas City, the central market for the region affected most by the drought, one-fourth of a cent a pound each week. About March 1st there was a veritable cattle famine on that market, but high prices brought in more stock later on. Because of this shortage, there was a better opportunity for the packers to work together, and there was, also, a real basis for some of the added value.

The shortage of fat cattle will continue until the grass-fed stock can come to market, or until a corn crop can be harvested and the fattening process be carried out. Corn is worth sixty-seven cents in the local markets of the prairie states, the mills exchanging it bushel for bushel for wheat. No wonder the farmers could not feed it to cattle!

In the meanwhile, the ranches are adding to their cattle. There are plenty of cattle, but not fat cattle. With feed to build up the marketable animals the supply would be ample. The sturdy ten-mule teams that haul supplies from the railroad towns in southwestern Kansas take their burden to well equipped ranches. The owners are fortifying themselves against lack of pasture by buying land for their own use. They are preparing against a shortage of feed by sowing alfalfa and other drought resisting crops. With a corn crop this summer over the prairie states there will be a quick refilling of the decimated ranks

of the horned hosts and the market will be easier. At present the situation is a very positive and determined crisis in which the cattlemen who can cull their herds at top-notch figures are the winners.

### Giving Trees Away.

NOT A little ridicule has been heaped upon the Department of Agriculture at Washington in years past because of its annual distribution of seeds among Congressmen, but nothing of the kind will occur, we may be sure, because of the determination of the department this year to assign to each Senator and Representative seventy-five shade trees. This distribution of trees, it need hardly be said, is not designed to encourage the political practices known as "sawing wood" and "log rolling," but for the more practical and humanitarian purpose of shielding constituents along the waysides from the blazing heats of summer, thus insuring to them a large degree of comfort, and to the givers possibly some future votes. The trees are to be sent out in April, and great care will be exercised that each representative shall receive the kind of trees suited to his particular locality. The department also proposes to extend its bounty in this direction still further by sending to each member of the Connecticut Constitutional Convention this year an oak tree, in memory of the famous Charter Oak, we suppose, with the request that it be planted in his town with appropriate exercises. All this is a kind of government paternalism with which few, we imagine, will have the heart to find fault. Tree-planting is an operation specially conducive to a flow of sentiment, but it is also strong on the practical and utilitarian side and a custom that cannot well become too popular nor too widespread for the good of the country.

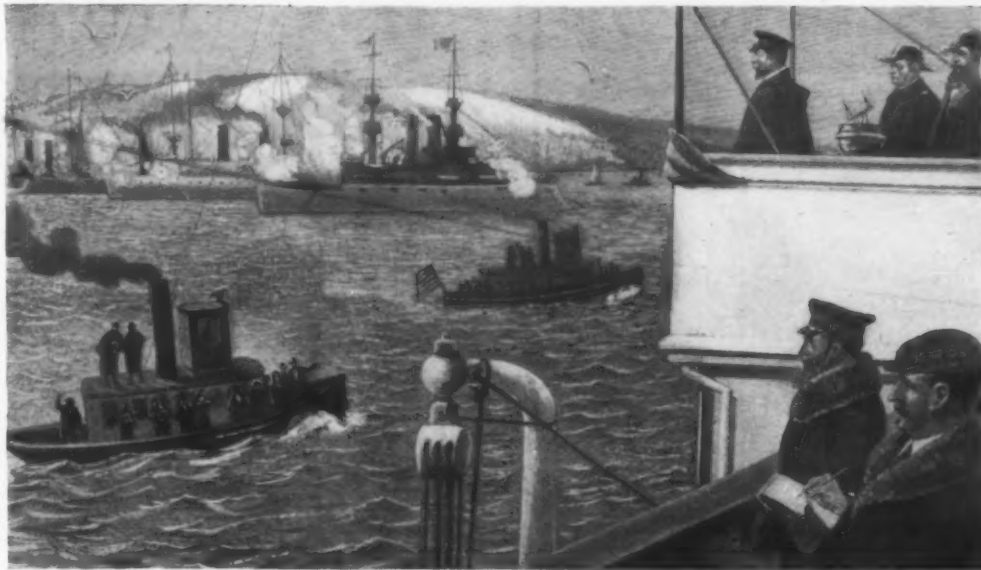
### A China Head.

COMES FROM TEA DRINKING.

A LADY writes from Shanghai, China, "In the summer of 1898, husband and I were traveling through southern Europe and I was finally laid up in Rome with a slow fever. An American lady gave me some Postum Food Coffee, which I began using at once. It was my sole breakfast and supper. In a short time the change in my physical condition was wonderful to see. I will never travel again without Postum.

"When we arrived in Shanghai we were in an English community and found ourselves in the midst of the four o'clock tea custom. Before long we began to have sleepless nights and nervous days as a result of our endeavors to be amiable and conform to custom.

"As soon as it could arrive from San Francisco we had a large supply of Postum Food Coffee and began its use at the four o'clock tea table. I cannot tell how popular the coffee table became for afternoon callers. In fact, a number of the business men, as well as missionaries, use Postum now wholly in place of tea, and the value of the change from coffee and tea cannot be estimated." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



PRINCE HENRY'S ARRIVAL IN AMERICA—THE PRINCE AND ADMIRAL EVANS ON THE BRIDGE OF THE KRONPRINZ WILHELM.



GREETING TO PRINCE HENRY BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.



THE PARADE OF THE GERMAN SOCIETIES IN NEW YORK.



THE MCKINLEY MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE PRINCE SEATED BY THE PRESIDENT IN FRONT.



BESTOWING A DEGREE ON PRINCE HENRY IN MEMORIAL HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

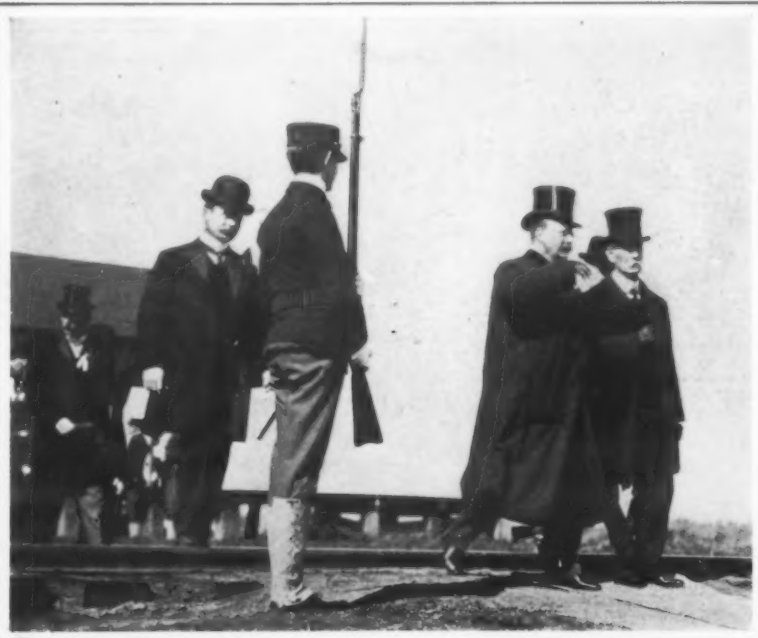


THE NEWSPAPER DINNER AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.



PRINCE HENRY'S DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT AS SEEN BY A GERMAN ARTIST.  
REPRODUCTIONS OF NOTEWORTHY ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE BERLIN "ILLUSTRIRTE ZEITUNG."



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND MAYOR SMYTH, OF CHARLESTON, LEAVING THE TRAIN.



WALKING THROUGH CHICORA PARK AFTER



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON BOARD THE REVENUE-CUTTER ACKNOWLEDGING THE SALUTE FROM WAR-SHIPS.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EXPANSIVE SMILE AS THE SALUTES CONTINUED.



CAPTAIN HOBSON WITH A PARTY OF LADIES.



THE PRE



PRESIDENT AND PARTY PASSING THROUGH CHICORA PARK.



CAPTAIN KOLLACK, OF THE CHARLESTON LIGHT DRIFT GUARD, PRESIDENT'S AID DURING HIS VISIT.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S GRACIOUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC  
THE DELIGHTFUL VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT TO THE GREAT SOUTH

Photographs by our Staff Photographers



UGH CHICORA PARK AFTER DEPARTING FROM THE TRAIN—THE PRESIDENT IN FRONT, MRS. ROOSEVELT IMMEDIATELY BEHIND.



THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT MEETING THE CHARLESTON RECEPTION COMMITTEE.



THE CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS, S AID DURING VISIT.



ATTORNEY-GENERAL KNOX LEAVING THE BOAT.



BOARDING A BOAT FOR A TOUR THROUGH THE BAY—MRS. ROOSEVELT ASSISTED BY THE PRESIDENT.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND GOVERNOR MCSWEENEY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.  
 GREAT SOUTH CAROLINA INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION AT CHARLESTON, S. C.  
 by our Staff Photographer, R. L. Dunn.

# Armed and Invincible

By Elliott Flower



WHEN THE little woman opened the door the burly fellow promptly pushed his way in. In alarm she hastily backed away, and he closed the door after him.

"What do you mean?" she demanded, trying to appear brave and determined. "Leave this house immediately."

"Oh, I guess not," he answered, impudently.

"I'll call my husband," she threatened.

"He ain't home," retorted the intruder; "there ain't nobody home but you. That's why I come in. See?"

She was badly frightened, but she tried not to show it. Furthermore, she was handicapped by the fact that she was in house-cleaning attire, with apron and cap, and a feather duster in her right hand. A woman cannot be as dignified and haughtily imperious as she would wish under these circumstances.

"What do you want?" she demanded.

"Money an' jew'ry," he answered. "I ain't pertic'lar wot it is, only so it's small an' valuable. I ain't lookin' fer no piano."

"Well, I should think not," she returned indignantly, "and you can't have anything at all. If you don't get right out of here I'll scream."

"Turn 'er loose!" retorted the intruder, carelessly. "There ain't nobody to hear you, but you better be quick about it, 'cause I ain't got no time to waste. I'm all business, I am, an' we been foolin' long enough. Reach fer the high note!"

"You're the most insulting man I ever saw!" she cried, angrily.

"Sure," he acquiesced—and then, with a slight show of impatience, "Better hand out that watch you're wearin' or I'll have to reach fer it, an' that wouldn't be wot you'd like."

"Don't you dare touch me!" she exclaimed, retreating to the parlor as he advanced. "You're a great big coward! You wouldn't dare do this if I had a pistol!"

"Sure I wouldn't," he admitted; "but I got to have that there ticker fer a start-off."



"YOU'RE THE MOST INSULTING MAN I EVER SAW!" SHE CRIED, ANGRILY.

Her anger had been getting the better of her fear, and now her housewifely instincts added to her indignation.

"Don't you come into this room with those muddy boots!" she cried. "I've just swept and dusted. You go right back there and wipe your feet on the mat."

She pointed with the duster, and as that useful household utensil came in proximity to his face he hastily dodged back.

"Don't be sassy, little woman," he said with offensive familiarity, and that was the last straw. She was so angry that she could cry, and she would have done so if there had been any sort of a reasonable opportunity.

"I only had a weapon!" she said, hotly. "I'd teach you manners, you big, burly brute—you coward! You knew I was defenseless, or you wouldn't have dared come in! Oh, why is a woman so helpless!" Then, as he advanced again, she suddenly pushed the duster into his face, with the peremptory command: "Go back there, you clumsy thing! Don't you dare traipse mud into this room!"

Now, a feather duster is about as disagreeable a thing as a man can have thrust in his face, and as the intruder jumped back his feet became entangled in the hall rug, and he was flat on his back before he knew what had happened. As he tried to raise himself he got the duster in the face again. He grabbed for it, but she was too quick for him. He needed his hands to get himself up and he needed them to protect his face, and then she made matters worse by suddenly throwing the loose end of the rug over him.

"Oh, if I only had a weapon!" she cried.

"Wot do you call that thing?" he growled, as he tried to disentangle himself, with the result that every time he took his hands away from his face he got a feather in his eye or a bunch of them in his mouth. Once he closed his teeth on them and thus

tried to hold the duster until he could grab it, but she jerked it away, leaving a varied assortment of feathers and parts of feathers in his mouth.

"Oh, my eye!" he suddenly cried, as well as he could with his mouth full of things that made him sputter and choke. "Oo! oo! ouch! you've put it out!"

"If I only had a weapon," was her retort, "I believe I could manage you all right. I'll never be unarmed again when I'm alone in the house."

"You ain't now," he wailed, holding both hands to his eye. "Let me up an' I'll go—sure I will."

"Am I sassy?" she demanded, the light of victory shining in her indignant eyes.

"Sure not," he answered.

"Are you ever going to say 'little woman' to a lady again?"

"No, ma'am; never!" with great earnestness—for she was still plying the duster whenever he attempted to move.

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself to impose on a defenseless woman?"

"Shamed ain't no name fer it," he asserted with feeling. She hastily threw open the outer door.

"Get up," she said.

He struggled to his feet, while she watched him closely. His back was to the open door when he stood up, the eye that had met the duster blinking distressingly.

For an instant he hesitated, but only for an instant.

"Out!" she cried, and the duster went straight to his face again. He went out backward in such a hurry that he nearly fell down the steps, and the door was promptly closed. His defeat, which up to the very last minute he had hoped to turn into victory, was complete.

"Wot's the matter?" asked the man who was waiting for him at the corner. "Was she armed?"

"Bill," was the solemn and impressive reply, "'cordin' to a man's idee she wasn't, but you can't never tell when a woman's armed."



"LET ME UP AN' I'LL GO—SURE I WILL."

## Uncle Sam and Cuba—A Parting by the Seaside

AN ALLEGORY WITH A LESSON. By ex-Assistant Secretary of State Frederick W. Seward

THEY ARE sitting by the sea, just where the rough Atlantic meets the balmy Caribbean, and are looking for "the young May moon." Tropical languor is in the air, as the old man contentedly puffs his Havana cigar and the young girl idly swings in her American rocker. She is saying: "The day is near at hand, Señor Uncle Sam, when we are to part."

"Yes, Cuba," he answers; "on the 20th you are going to hoist your flag. After that you'll be mistress of your own home, and can take care of yourself. You'll see me waving my hat and cheering, and firing a salute to give you a good send-off. I'll leave you a guard if you want one, or take it away if you don't."

"You have been very good to me, *Tío mio*," says the dark-eyed beauty. "You have been *muy simpático*."

"Well," chuckles the old man, "I've tried. Fact is, I didn't really expect that I should have to fight those *Hidalgos* on your account, and I guess they didn't expect it either. However, it had to come sometime, and now I suppose all hands are glad it's over."

"Ah," she says, "it is glorious to be free—free as this breeze in which the palms are whispering and the waves are sparkling and dancing. I have so longed for my freedom all these years. I have wept, and prayed to God for it. I have fought for it, and I think I am ready now to die for it."

"Well, señorita, you've got it now, and nobody is going to take it away from you. Since you've constituted me your guardian, I've settled all that. None of those European fellows are coming over here to meddle with you."

"And you will help me, *Tío mio*; is it not so? You will help me to help my people to rebuild their homes and earn their living? *Ay de mí, los pobres!*"

"Oh, yes, certainly. I always expected to do that. I promised to, you know."

"And yet," she says, pensively, "they tell me—I have heard—I have read—that you are thinking of not keeping that promise."

Uncle Sam hastily interrupts her. "Oh, come now, señorita, that is because some of my people have gone crazy about raising beets and things. You see, this farm of yours is so near and so good for sugar and tobacco, that they are a little afraid you'll get into market ahead of them."

"Yet they have everything. They have all the world to trade with and to make money from. While I—I

have only my sugar and tobacco and *mis pobres*. Oh, I do not understand," she says, piteously. "They were ready to peril their lives for me—to fight for me—and now they say I must not bring my goods to their market—the only market that now seems open to me!"

"Pshaw, now, señorita! don't take on about it. It will all come round right in the end—especially as they say it won't hurt their business a bit. They ought to be ashamed of themselves. Fact is, I'm a little ashamed of them myself."

Her face brightens up. "Then you believe all will go well? I shall live. I shall prosper. Perhaps I shall become rich—like you."

Uncle Sam slowly puffs his cigar. "Well, yes," he draws, "to a certain extent. You see, farming is the best and most steady business there is, and really the foundation of all the rest. But nations that don't do anything but farming never get to be what you may call wealthy. They've got to have a lot of other things for that—ships and shops and railroads and factories and machinery and banks, and so on."

"And these things cost money, *Tío mio*; is it not so?"

"Money? I should think they did. Lots of it. They cost money, but they make money."

"But you are rich, and you will lend me the money? You say you are my guardian and I am your ward. You will lend me the money, and I will buy all those things, and make business, and will also grow rich. It is very simple."

The old man hitches his chair uneasily, and hesitates. "Well, señorita, if you was one of the family now, it might be arranged easily enough. But, you see, our boys are pretty sharp in business matters. They don't much like to have their dollars running round loose in foreign countries, unless they go along to spend them."

"Then you think if I were one of your family it would be easier?"

Uncle Sam coughs and grows more restive. "Well, now, señorita, I'm afraid there is a hitch about that, too. You know you said you didn't want to come in, and I promised you shouldn't be forced to. There was a time," he continues meditatively, "when some of my daughters, Virginia and Carolina and Georgia and Florida and others, would have been real glad to welcome you as a sister. But that was long ago, and now there are some others that would be against it. When there is a big family of daugh-

ters," he adds, apologetically, "you know you can't expect them all to be of one mind."

The dark eyes flash haughtily now, and the little fan gives an angry flutter.

"You would say, señor, that your daughters think I am not worthy to enter your family circle?"

"No, no; I'm not saying that," replies the old man. "You see, it is this way. Your own family and your bringing up have been so different from ours, that some of my folks are a little skittish about it. We, you know—that is, most of us—or, at any rate, some of us—are right down steady-going folks, reading newspapers, sending children to school, going peaceably to elections and abiding by the result, even when it goes against them. Now some of your sisters, the Spanish-American ones, have been carrying on pretty high, with their quarrels and revolutions, marrying one general and divorcing him to marry another, and knocking down a whole row of Presidents and Governors, like so many tenpins, and so getting up the biggest kind of a family row on the smallest sort of a provocation—and all because they want to run their affairs with bullets instead of ballots. Naturally, we shouldn't like to get into that habit ourselves."

"But, señor, they were young and inexperienced—and impulsive—like me. As to me, I have now had experience. Enough there has been for me of the bullet. Hereafter, I shall respect the ballot. Have I not held elections and chosen President and Congress—elections as quiet and candidates as honorable (if you will pardon me) as those of your own great country?"

The grizzled veteran smiles at her enthusiasm. "Yes, yes," he says, "there's no denying that. I hope it will go on so. Besides, we are going to be always good neighbors and friends. Our folks will be visiting your folks, and your folks will be visiting ours. And since you have adopted some of our notions about streets and schools and ballot-boxes, I dare say that we shall get better acquainted, and perhaps grow to be more like each other than we are now."

There is a merry smile on her lips and a twinkle in her eyes, as she says: "Do you really think, *Tío Samuel*, that I could ever change into a Yankee?"

"Ah," gallantly says the old man, "there are some things about you that I hope never will change. I hope you will never grow less attractive. Do you know, I find some of your old-fashioned towns far more romantic than

Continued on page 405.



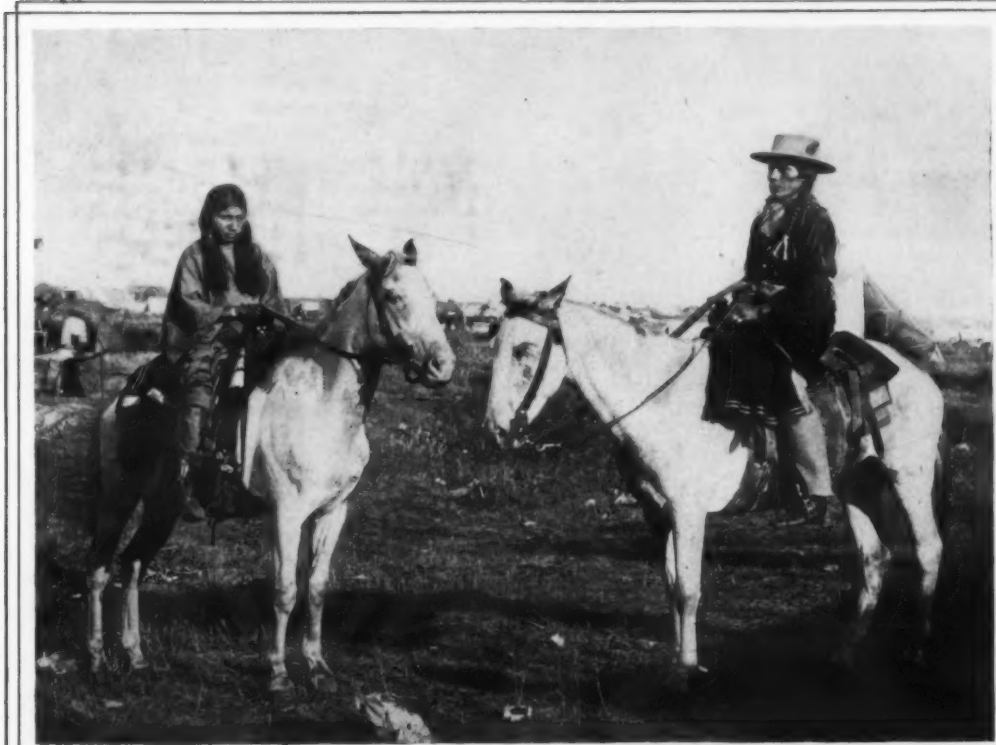
FIGHTING THE FIRE AT ATLANTIC CITY.  
George E. Marcy, Chicago.



AN INDIAN SNAKE-DANCER.  
S. W. Matteson, Denver, Col.



KING AND QUEEN OF THE  
CHARLESTON CARNIVAL—MR.  
R. G. RHETT AND MISS JEANNE  
FROST.—M. B. Paine, Jr.,  
Charleston, S. C.



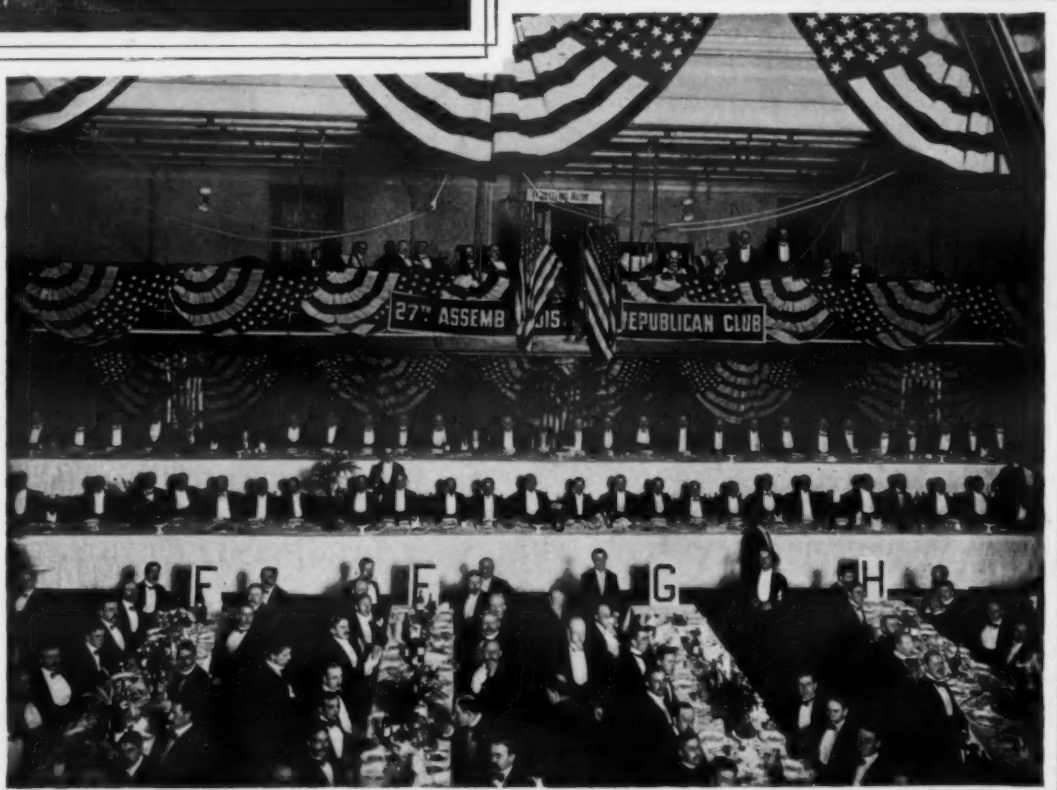
COMANCHE INDIANS IN THEIR  
VILLAGE NEAR LAW-  
TON, O. T.  
C. A. Gibbs, Mountain Park,  
O. T.



PASSAIC FALLS, N. J., UNDER  
ICE AND SNOW.  
John Hartmeier, Jr.,  
Paterson, N. J.



AN ICEBERG AFLOAT IN THE ATLANTIC—TAKEN FROM  
SHIPBOARD—Miss Rachel Studley, Cleveland, O.

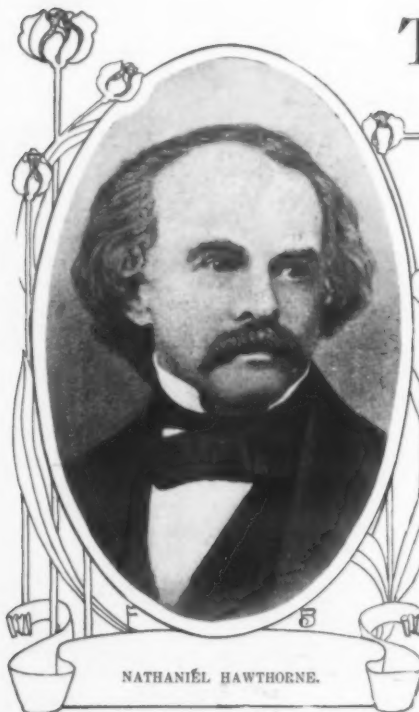


(PRIZE-WINNER.) FLASH-LIGHT OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CLUB BANQUET IN NEW YORK.  
William Braden, New York.

INTERESTING STUDIES BY AMATEURS—NEW YORK WINS.  
CURRENT EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE, AND ODD AND UNUSUAL SUBJECTS PORTRAYED BY THE CAMERA.

# The Immortals of Literature

By L. A. Maynard



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

## The Greatest Novel Ever Written

SOME years ago a leading English periodical arranged a "symposium" on the question, "What are the ten greatest books in the world to-day?" The most eminent men in Europe and

America were asked to give their views on this subject, and among those who replied were Gladstone, Ruskin, Dean Farrar, Huxley, President Eliot, of Harvard, Charles Dudley Warner, and others of equal fame. The list of the ten greatest books suggested by these persons differed widely on some points, but the one book on which there was a more general agreement than on any other was Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." The decision on this was nearly unanimous. It appeared in almost every list as the greatest novel that had ever been written.

A judgment passed by men of such eminence for wisdom and genius is significant and valuable. No one who has read "The Scarlet Letter" will deny its truth and justice. No story equal to it in fascinating power has ever come from the pen of a human being. It exerts a spell over the mind of the reader such as is not felt in the perusal of any other book. The reach of its influence is simply marvelous. It is a flawless masterpiece of literary art.

The scene of "The Scarlet Letter" is laid in a coast town of New England in the early colonial days, when the church dominated everything and the prevailing standard of morals was severe, stern, and uncompromising. The chief characters in the story, those around whom the entire interest revolves, are three in number: Arthur Dimmesdale, a young clergyman, Hester Prynne, a beautiful woman, and Hester's child. Dimmesdale is a high-strung, imaginative, impulsive being, and Hester is equally so. They fall in love with each other, not wisely but too well. A scandal results which shakes the little Puritan community to its centre. For her sin Hester is treated with all the rigor and harshness characteristic of the time. She is condemned to stand on a public scaffold and to wear on her breast, as a perpetual reminder of her shame and ignominy, a scarlet letter. Dimmesdale, on his part, is doomed to an even more severe punishment, the upbraiding of a keenly sensitive conscience, and the unutterable remorse of a really noble soul guilty of a great sin. He is willing from the beginning to share with Hester the public condemnation, but she steadfastly refuses to reveal the identity of the author of her shame and will not allow him to do so. These things occur at the very opening of the story, and the narrative following is taken up chiefly with the lives of these two persons, Dimmesdale and Hester, from whom the heavy shadows never lift. Pathos, tragedy, sorrow, remorse, retributive justice, and merciless judgment are the elements which play through the entire story against the sombre background of Puritan austerity. Hester, after her one sin, becomes a veritable angel of mercy in the community, and leads a pure, lofty, and truly heroic life, but she is always an outcast, a creature past human forgiveness, according to the ideas of the day. Dimmesdale maintains his place as a spiritual guide among the people, though suffering the keenest agony through all the years in the remembrance of the awful wrong he has committed. Such are some of the threads which in the hands of Hawthorne are woven into a story of marvelous pattern. No description, however elaborate, can do it justice.

"The Scarlet Letter" has already been read by millions, but there are other millions who have not yet known its charm. It is for the sake of reaching as many of the latter as possible with this greatest of all romances that LESLIE'S WEEKLY has decided to make "The Scarlet Letter" the first of the series of volumes which it proposes to furnish its readers and subscribers under a special offer. A fine (cloth-bound) edition of Hawthorne's masterpiece has been provided for this purpose. All that is necessary to obtain a copy is to cut out the accompanying coupon and mail it, together with 30 cents, to the office of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. A copy of "The Scarlet Letter" will be sent promptly, prepaid, in response to one of these coupons. It may be safely assumed that every intelligent American will be glad to possess a copy of this most wonderful of all novels, this romance which is destined to live forever. We afford our readers an opportunity to obtain the work at a trifling cost and with very little trouble. We are positive that all who secure the book will thank us for placing it in their hands.

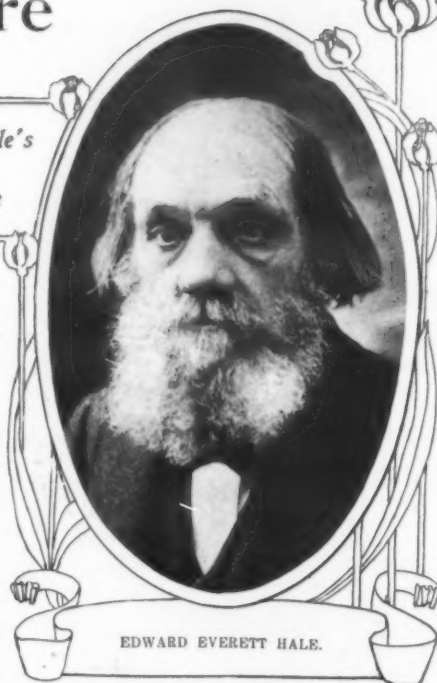
NO CONSIDERATION of the stars that have shone in the literary firmament of America during the past fifty years or more would be just or adequate that did not include in its survey the work and personality of Edward

Everett Hale, whose eightieth birthday has recently been celebrated with all due élat in Boston, the city of his nativity. While Dr. Hale has made some enduring and valuable contributions to American literature, his range of work has been so wide and his versatility so marvelous that it is not easy to classify him. No man now living certainly, and we doubt if any man departed, has touched and influenced American life and thought at so many points as Dr. Hale. As a preacher, writer, editor, educator, reform leader, and originator and promoter of all manner of philanthropic and humanitarian enterprises, he has been constantly in the public eye for more than fifty years, and, if one may judge by the virility and freshness of thought displayed in his reminiscences now running in *The Outlook*, the period of his activities is by no means over. In American literature he remains as the sole survivor of the New England school of writers of whom Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, and James Freeman Clarke were conspicuous. Some of these were his teachers and others his early friends and literary mentors. In political reform he was associated with such personages as Garrison, Higginson, Beecher, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and in education with nearly all the rarest spirits of his century, from Horace Mann down to Bishop Vincent of Chautauqua fame. Dr. Hale has, in fact, almost "boxed the compass" on all the points where human genius finds its noblest and highest spheres of effort, and has led a life of strenuousness comparable only to that of our present chief executive at Washington, with the difference that Dr. Hale has kept his pace for over fifty years, whereas Mr. Roosevelt has been "at it" for hardly more than half that period.

Dr. Hale's hereditary bent and his early training and associations were such that he could not have helped being a man of books and an exponent of the finest type of Americanism if he had tried. Nathan Hale, the patriot and martyr, was his uncle, and Edward Everett, the famous orator and statesman, bore to him the same relationship. His father was the editor of the *Boston Advertiser*, and the offices of that paper resembled a nursery to his son, who, like William Dean Howells, learned to set type almost as soon as he had learned to read. He not only mastered the mechanical parts of the business of making a newspaper, but wrote articles for the *Advertiser* while he was still a boy, and he translated an article from a French paper for it before he was eleven. He also had the advantage when he became a student at Harvard of coming under the inspiring influence of Edward T. Channing, then professor of English language and literature, and also of Longfellow. Dr. Hale ascribes his early love for books largely to the influence of Grimm's Fairy Tales and the poems of Walter Scott, and many of the latter he committed to memory. At a later period the writings of Ruskin and Tennyson kindled his imagination and exercised a great influence over him. The first copy of Tennyson that he read was loaned him by Emerson, who brought it over from England. Dr. Hale's own name, either as author or editor, is appended to a list of more than fifty books, but his first book, the unique and pathetic story of "The Man Without a Country," is the one that has given him the widest fame and the surest title to literary immortality.

An incident illustrative of Dr. Hale's original way of thinking and putting things came under my observation a few years ago at a meeting of a good-government club in New York, before whom the doctor had been invited to speak. It had been agreed upon that his topic for the evening should be "The Education of the American Citizen," and it was expected that under this head Dr. Hale would have something to say about our public school system and the importance of teaching the young the principles of American government. The audience, therefore, was surprised and considerably disappointed when the venerable New Englander began, in his characteristically quiet and conversational tone, to descant upon the virtues of the American postal system, which, he contended, was the greatest popular educator in exist-

## Edward Everett Hale's Influence on American Life



EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

ence. But before he was through, his auditors had recovered from their disappointment and were convinced that he was right.

Senator Hoar spoke truly when he said, at the anniversary

services in Boston, that Dr. Hale had "ever been a prophet of good hope and a preacher of good cheer." Cheerfulness, courage, and hope have been the dominant notes in all his work through his long, busy, and noble career. His motto of "Look up and not down, and lend a hand," has been the guiding star of his whole life. How much Dr. Hale has done to make the world a happier, richer, sweeter place to live in can never be known, but that the sum of it is immeasurable many of his grateful fellow-men are ready to attest.

IF IT were not that Ruskin had an avowed and cordial hatred for sham and pretense of any kind, carrying the matter to extreme and impracticable lengths in some of his criticisms of modern architecture—such, for instance, as where he inveighs against the use of veneers and stone facings—we should think him guilty, sometimes, of going out of his way to secure an alluring title to a book, or a euphonious chapter heading, not altogether in keeping with his subject matter. However that may be, we more than half suspect that some unsophisticated persons have been led to take up his "Sesame and Lilies," "Lamps of Architecture," or "The King of the Golden River," with the idea that they are to have a literary repast of a kind very different and usually vastly poorer than they actually receive. In his "Præterita," which was Ruskin's title for his autobiography, we see the same tendency in such poetic captions as "Herne Hill Apple Blossoms" and "The Banks of Tay," both meant to cover the periods of his childhood spent near the places thus designated. On the other hand, such titles as Ruskin's "Fors Clavigera" and "Hortus Inclusus" could hardly be said to have an alluring aspect to the average reader, and the latter work, which is really a collection of letters and stories for young people, and one of the simplest and most charming books imaginable, would doubtless find more readers if its title was rendered in English and was less formidable and pedantic.

THE VENERABLE saying that there is no royal road to knowledge is quite as true in America to-day as it was before our Carnegies, Rockefellers, and Pearsons began to pour out their munificent benefactions for the endowment of established institutions of learning or the inauguration of new ones. It is still a democratic highway that leads to the Pierian spring open alike to all, the high and the lowly, on the same terms and conditions. In fact, the new and enlarged opportunities for a higher education which these noble benefactions have opened before American youth makes such a book as Dr. James Holme Canfield's "The College Student and His Problems" (The Macmillan Company) more than ever timely and valuable. For the "problems" considered here for the most part are those with which money has nothing to do. They relate, instead, to such questions as the choice of a college, the selection of courses of study, fraternities, athletics, and many other matters confronting the student both when he enters and when he leaves the college, and on which he needs the counsel of others wiser and more experienced than himself. Dr. Canfield is eminently qualified to give this needed counsel, since his whole life has been devoted to the cause of higher education, and he is generally known and recognized as one of the most prominent and successful educational leaders in the country. What he has to say here, too, is put in that clear, concise, and direct way which has made Dr. Canfield a power in the land not only in the class-room, but in the press and on the platform as well.

IN A recent paragraph on this page referring to Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery," we erred in crediting the publication to the Macmillans. It should have been Doubleday, Page & Co., of 34 Union Square, New York. We make this correction not only in justice to the publishers, but for the guidance of numerous readers who have made inquiries of us in regard to the book. It is a noteworthy fact that this autobiography of the Tuskegee orator and educator ranks with the most popular novels of the day among the books in demand at public libraries, a preference not often shown for works of this class.

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Dear Sirs:—

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Yours truly,

## Jessie Benton Fremont, a Famous American Woman

EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF THOMAS H. BENTON'S DAUGHTER, THE WIDOW OF GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT

By Charles M. Harvey

RESIDING IN Los Angeles, Cal., is a woman who was once a very conspicuous figure in the social life of the United States, and whose personality had considerable influence on the country's politics. This is Jessie Benton Fremont, daughter of Missouri's illustrious son, Thomas H. Benton, and widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder" of the 'forties of the recent century, a leader in the conquest of California in 1846, the Republican party's first candidate for the Presidency, and commander of the Department of the West early in the Civil War. Born in Virginia in 1824, Mrs. Fremont is in her seventy-eighth year, and though a fall has physically invalidated her for the past two years, her mind is as clear and active as it was half a century ago, when she was a central figure in society at the national capital.

The marriage in 1841 of the dashing, ambitious and intrepid Lieutenant Fremont to the beautiful, brilliant and popular Jessie Benton, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Missouri's senior Senator, and leader of the Jacksonian element of the national Democracy, as distinguished from the Calhoun faction, was an event which attracted almost as much attention throughout the country as did the contest then under way between Tyler and the Whig party, which elected him Vice-President on the ticket with Harrison, and who went to the Presidency on Harrison's death. The marriage advanced Fremont's fortunes professionally and politically. It assisted in getting the young officer the assignments for the exploration of the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific coast, for which his talents and ambition conspicuously fitted him, which gained him a reputation throughout the world as the "Pathfinder of the Western wilderness," and helped to get him the presidential candidacy subsequently.

On the second of these expeditions, that of 1843, her penetration and courage had a decisive influence on her husband's career and at the same time had an effect on her country's history. Mrs. Fremont, then in St. Louis, her father's and her husband's residence city, was directed by her husband to open all the letters sent to him, official and personal, and to send to him only those giving him instructions necessary for him to observe. Receiving a letter from Colonel Abert, chief of the topographical bureau, ordering Fremont to return to Washington and explain why he was carrying a howitzer, which Fremont wisely obtained in order to arm his men against the hostile Blackfeet, and knowing that a return would mean the end of the expedition for that year and perhaps for all time, Mrs. Fremont withheld the letter and sent a mounted messenger to Fremont, who was then at Kaw Landing,



MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT AND HER NURSE.

the site of the present Kansas City, beyond the verge of civilization, preparing to start across the plains. She warned him to get under way at the earliest possible moment.

He obeyed the injunction, pushed across the prairies, went over the Rockies, explored the great Salt Lake basin, penetrated the region around the Columbia's upper tributaries, marched down the Pacific coast into California, then Mexican territory, retraced his way north and east through a gap in the Sierra Nevadas never penetrated by white men before that time, made another investigation of Salt Lake's surroundings, and then, swinging eastward, was back in St. Louis in midsummer of 1844. This was the expedition which made Fremont's reputation all over the world, and reflected on the government at

Washington, which had tried to prevent the expedition, a credit which that government took especial pains to appropriate.

This expedition had two sorts of political consequences of decisive influence on the country's history. Fremont's report, published in 1845, sent Brigham Young and the Mormons to Salt Lake, then Mexican territory, which came to the United States in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the end of the Mexican War and diverted them from Lower California, where they originally intended to locate, and which remained in Mexico's hands after the treaty and ever since. A still more important consequence was that it gave Fremont a knowledge of the strategic points in California, which he turned to decisive account on his third expedition, in 1846, when he struck the first blow in the war which made California and New Mexico United States territory. He became one of California's first Senators when that state entered the Union in 1850.

Fremont's youth (he was only forty-three at the time) resourcefulness, and audacity, embodying at once the "manifest destiny" aspiration and the "Young America" ideals, gained him in 1856 the presidential nomination of the new Republican party, composed largely of young, courageous, and enthusiastic men. His relationship by marriage to the great Missouri statesman also aided him toward the candidacy, through the hope which it furnished the Republican leaders that their party might gain a foothold in slave territory. Fremont lost, but if his party had carried Pennsylvania and Illinois, which it expected to win, and which it did win four years later, he would have been elected. Fremont died in 1890. For years past Mrs. Fremont has resided in Los Angeles, and her home has been a Mecca for persons traveling through that locality. One of her distinguished visitors of 1901 was President McKinley, who called upon her while he was on his tour through California.

In 1863, lands belonging to Mrs. Fremont, in the harbor of San Francisco, were seized for military purposes by order of Secretary of War Stanton, and though lands adjoining hers which were taken at the same time were afterward restored to the owners, hers have been held, and not a cent has been paid her therefor by the government. Various committees of Congress in the past third of a century have investigated her claim, and have reported favorably on it, but no action has yet been taken. A bill to compensate her for this property is now before Congress, and as she is needy, as well as in feeble health, there are especial reasons why this long-delayed measure of justice should be rendered her.

### The Waning Dramatic Season.

ONE AFTER the other the most popular plays in New York, with few notable exceptions, will start out on the road, preliminary to their summer vacations. The close of Weber & Fields's attractive playhouse in New York precedes the visit of this notable company of merry-makers to Boston, and to several other leading cities, at each of which they are assured of the warmest welcome, and deservedly so. Some of the best plays will remain in New York until the close of the season, and possibly run into the summer months. Francis Wilson, in "The Toreador," at the Knickerbocker, Mrs. Leslie Carter, in "Du Barry," at the Criterion, and the very wholesome and exciting melodrama, "Soldiers of Fortune," at the Savoy, besides the spectacular "Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," at the Broadway, seem to have no end in sight. The revival of "San Toy," at Daly's, has been a decided success, and lithesome Lulu Glaser shows no decline in popularity at the Herald Square in "Dolly Varden." Blanche Bates, in the sensational melodrama, "Under Two Flags," at the Academy, and the admirable rustic play of "Sky Farm," at the Garrick, are in their closing days.

The newest plays include Oscar Wilde's comedy, "The Importance of Being Earnest," which has been brought out again at the Empire, with Margaret Anglin, Charles Richman, William Courtenay, Margaret Dale, and Mrs. Thos. Whiffen, in a small and carefully selected cast. This is a very pretty play, entertaining and interesting, and is presented in a most attractive way.

A revival of Joseph Arthur's "The Cherry Pickers" is being planned by Manager F. F. Proctor, and rehearsals are under way by the excellent stock companies of his New York theatres. This enterprising manager is constantly introducing new attractions and novelties.

"The Last Appeal," at Wallack's, by Leo Ditrichstein is neither cohesive nor strong. It brings out a love episode in a foreign court, but its redundancy of speech detracts from its interest. Careful pruning will no doubt remedy some of its defects, for the play has literary merit. The best parts are taken effectively by Katherine Grey, who enunciates poorly, Robert Drouet, George C. Boniface, and Richard Sterling.

JASON.

### Uncle Sam and Cuba.

Continued from page 402.

the neatest and primmest of our up-to-date villages? I should be sorry to miss the strumming of mandolins and the rolling of cigarettes and the *paseo* by moonlight, and the barred windows where the girls look like caged canary birds—and all that sort of thing. No, no, señorita; keep the best and prettiest of all that is Spanish and add to it the best and worthiest of all that is Yankee, and you will be more charming than ever. Perhaps at some future day—near or remote—we may change our minds, or you may change yours, after you have tried your republic. And then, who knows?

"Yes—*Tio mio*—it may be so. Of the future who knows—who can know? *Quien sabe? Adios.*"

### Sky-scrapers in London.

AMERICANS visiting London cannot help making comparisons between the modern American city and the English metropolis. Here our towering sky-scrapers have become so familiar that we would seem lost without them. Even San Francisco, where earthquakes once scared the architects, is building more and more all the time toward the stars. On the other side of the water the ambitions have not soared, but have been content with structures of comparatively few stories. But within the past year or so the Americanization of London has proceeded rapidly, and it is not surprising to hear that the low sky-line of that city is to be broken by a tall structure built of American steel and on the American plan. Of course it will be a revelation to the Englishmen. When they once taste the comforts of a really modern office building it is easy to fancy that there will be a scampering from the dingy old quarters and a demand for the light, comfortable rooms and the swift elevators. But it is not to be done easily. Already objections are going up that the tall buildings destroy the symmetry of cities, and that the English law safeguarding ancient lights is a precedent that is entitled to great respect. The fun of the thing is that London has little symmetry to destroy, and that the light of its buildings is so very ancient that it seems to have grown dim. In the meanwhile, the work on the building is progressing.

### How Kansas Loves the Circus.

SOME PREJUDICED persons will doubtless indulge in unkind and unfeeling remarks over the fact, disclosed by Federal revenue statistics, that Kansas pays a larger amount of circus license fees every year than any other state in the Union. The circus taxes from Kansas last year amounted to \$1,200, or more than one-tenth of the whole amount derived from this source in the whole country. New York paid only \$470 in circus fees, and in some states the sum was as low as \$75. Some will coldly figure out the enormous waste involved in this showing from Kansas, and will demonstrate how the money might better have been expended for cook-stoves, pajamas, bicycles, and other necessities of life like these, but we are not inclined to view the matter in this light. Every one knows, or ought to know, that most circuses exist solely for the moral edification of clergymen and children, and Kansas surely cannot be blamed for bestowing a generous patronage upon such a beneficent institution. Passing over this, we have the fact staring us in the face also that Kansas is not supposed to have any saloons since Carrie Nation smashed 'em, and people must get a little fun out of life somehow. Now if we had to live in the same state with Mrs. Nation we would try at least to break into one circus every day in the year, including the evening performances.

### For Loss of Appetite.

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YALE FRESHMAN CREW LAUNCHING THE SHELL.  
(X) STUYVESANT FISH, JR.



DAVE THOMPSON, YALE'S BEST POLE-VAULTER, FAILING  
TO CLEAR THE BAR AT 11 FEET.

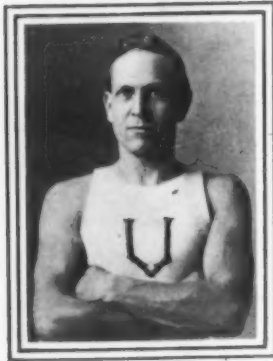


CAPTAIN P. H. KUNZIG, OF THE  
CREW, AND HEAD COACH  
ALEX. CAMERON, JR.

WITH THE ATHLETES AT YALE.

## In the World of Sports

SALTA, A NEW GAME WHICH CAME OVER WITH PRINCE HENRY



C. S. TITUS,  
American amateur champion oars-  
man, who will row in England.

SOME PEOPLE are interested in new ideas in sports, and to those we respectfully recommend a game which is being played in one or two clubs in New York City and which will undoubtedly spread as soon as its beauties are more fully known. I never heard of but one Salta board being in this country until the visit of Prince Henry. Those who were privileged to visit the prince's yacht, the Hohenzollern, frequently found the officers and crew of the royal boat busily engaged in a game which looked much like our checkers, except that little sticks were used to move the disks, that the disks were peculiarly marked, and that the players became greatly excited and sometimes paid no attention to the visitors, so engrossed were they with their game. The Salta board is arranged like the checker board and there are thirty disks in all, half being pink and the other half green. In each set there are five disks marked with a sun, five with a crescent, and five with a moon. They are arranged in order from one to five across the board, each design in its particular place. The object of each player is to move the disks across to his opponent's side of the board, placing them in the same position across the board as they were when the game was started. The disks can be moved either forward or backward, and when there is a clear jump one's opponent must take it. A good checker or chess player learns the game readily. The possibilities are many and when two experts get started time is nothing to them. The game is patented abroad and it cannot be purchased in this country at this time. The real science in the game is to compel one's opponent to jump a particular disk in the opposite direction to which he wishes that disk to go.

TITUS AFTER DIAMOND SCULLS.—Constance S. Titus, the American amateur champion oarsman, will invade England this year to try for the famous diamond sculls; and his friends are of the opinion that he will come pretty close to capturing the coveted trophy, which no man aside from an Englishman has heretofore been able to capture. Titus, who won the single-scutt championship at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston last year, is training, as no American ever trained before, for this English rowing classic. Even at this early date he drinks water which has been brought over to him from England, so that when he arrives in London in June he ought to be as well fitted for the great struggle as any of his foreign opponents. Titus is a New Orleans boy and was employed at the Canal Street Bank in that city. When his office hours were over he would go out to Lake Pontchartrain, just back of the city, and begin his favorite sport of rowing. He showed remarkable aptitude for the sport and did so well that when he saw an opportunity to go into the insurance business in New York he went North and took all of his rowing enthusiasm with him. Titus is about twenty-five years of age and weighs about 155 pounds in training. He is entirely abstemious and when doubled up in his racing shell he shows a mass of muscle not unlike a pocket Hercules. Last year Titus showed flashes of speed in

the water that were a revelation to the other oarsmen. The Englishmen are particularly cautious about their diamond sculls, and Titus has been flooded with letters of inquiry from abroad. He has answered them all satisfactorily, and there seems no chance for any possible hitch in the arrangements for the race. Titus does not bother with a trainer, his wife looking after him all the time. The diamond sculls, of which all Englishmen are so proud, are a couple of golden oars and a circle of diamonds. Some one told Titus the other day that when he arrived in England he would have to take his boat on a certain train. The American champion asked if he could not row to Henley. He was told that there was a fine waterway but that the distance was about forty miles. "That just suits me," said Titus. "I will row it, of course."

TALK LOST THE BASEBALL FIGHT.—Now that the baseball season has arrived in earnest, the club owners will probably retire into partial obscurity and the enthusiasts will be able to mould green diamond heroes as they have been wont to do in the past. The recent squabble in the National League, now happily adjusted, showed a phase in baseball which astonished close followers of the game. The Spalding forces had the battle won, and it was probably the easiest fight to win in the history of modern sport. Then injudicious remarks were made, the enemy was strengthened, and a nasty war of three months, with practically a draw in the end, was the result. A poker player would never have made such a blunder. Now that internal strife has been settled in the old league, a new fight is on which will be watched with interest throughout the country. While the old club owners were washing their linen in public the American League was grabbing up the star players by wholesale. Now the old-time club owners will have to go in and fight in order to get back their stars, whom they so foolishly allowed to slip through their fingers. Some people say the younger league cannot afford to pay the salaries they are paying. Possibly not. Still, they secured the men cheaper in the end than they could have done had they purchased their release for the veteran club owners. They simply paid the players the money instead of turning it over to the veteran National League club owners. Contract jumping, however, will have to be stopped, if professional baseball is to continue to prosper in this country.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

### Our Cruel Sports.

THE PUBLIC protest in this country against the use of live pigeons in shooting contests is strongly seconded by the London *Spectator*, the ablest and most influential weekly journal in England, which finds occasion to express its views on the subject in a bill recently introduced in the House of Lords prohibiting the coursing, hunting, or shooting of any animal which, to the knowledge of the

person so acting, had been kept in confinement and was released for the purpose of such sport.

The *Spectator* argues with its accustomed force and brilliancy in defending the principle of the bill, and some of the points it makes are worthy of consideration here, since the form of sport alluded to, although now forbidden in New York, is to be continued in other parts of the United States. "Pigeon-shooting," it says, "finds no place in the pages of the 'Badminton' volumes on shooting. It does not in any degree train the body or foster any of those qualities of promptitude or alertness which the exercise and life in the open air induced by following genuine field sports promote, and there is little in the way of actual skill in the use of the shotgun derived from shooting pigeons which cannot be learned by shooting at clay pigeons, which, under the head of inanimate-bird shooting, now finds a very proper place in the columns of sporting papers."

The *Spectator* is equally strong in its denunciation of rabbit coursing, to which it refers as "a prolonged form of cruelty" and unworthy of men and true sportsmen. Our English contemporary's conclusion of the matter is eminently wise and sound. "The benefits conferred on the country by field sports," it says, "are so great that the spurious growths should be discouraged both by sportsmen and the general public, because they discredit the genuine taste for such amusements." No rational person thinks of objecting to outdoor sports of any kind in which health and genuine pleasure are to be found, and there are plenty of such forms of recreation which do not involve the torture and death of innocent and helpless animals. There is no shadow of excuse for such exhibitions of cruelty and inhumanity, and it is inconceivable that intelligent and refined men and women will countenance the shameful business.

### A Modern Heroine.

IT IS not to be inferred, of course, that all the heroes and heroines of the present day live in New Jersey because the scene of the little story rehearsed here is located in that state. It is a mere coincidence and nothing more. The chief personages in this little drama, which nearly ended in a tragedy, were a young woman and her six-year-old brother. It happened about two o'clock on a cold winter morning that a fire broke out in the home of these two people on a street in Passaic. A high wind was blowing at the time, and the flames spread so rapidly that the family only escaped in their night clothing. They were some distance from the burning building when it was suddenly discovered that the youngest son, a boy of six, had been left behind in his cradle. In an instant an older daughter, a girl of twenty, rushed back toward their home, now a mass of flames. Several men who had come up, but who had not dared to go to the rescue of the child, tried to hold her back. Gathering her night-clothes about her, the girl ran in

and up the burning stairway to the floor above. There, in its little cradle, lay the child still asleep and almost overcome with smoke. Its bedding was on fire, and in a moment more it would have been a prey to the flames. The girl snatched up the boy and rushed to the hallway. But escape was cut off. She ran to the windows, now on fire, and her screams attracted the attention of the men below. She threw the child out and it was caught in willing arms. Its hair was singed. Then the girl, with her clothing in flames, jumped and was caught in the arms of men below



JOHN GREENVILLE BATES,  
Captain golf team.



W. E. TYLER,  
Pitcher baseball team.



ALLEN COGGESHELL,  
Captain lacrosse team.



TRAINER ERVINE HERJBERG,  
Of track team.



PETER JACKSON,  
Captain varsity crew.

ATHLETIC LEADERS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

## Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph.

[T] IS a bad sign when speculation appears under unusual and unexpected conditions. We have recently found wealthy Western operators making quick and sub-

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## BASKET SHARES

Advance APRIL 19th, or Earlier

THE announcement made last week that shares of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company would be advanced in price on or before April 24th resulted in so many new subscriptions that the closing of the 50-cent allotment has been brought five days nearer.

This present announcement, therefore, is that on or before Saturday, April 19th, instead of Thursday, April 24th, the price of shares in the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company advances from 50 cents a share to 60 cents a share (par value \$1.00, full paid and non-assessable).

Present Selling Price  
50 Cents a Share

The closing day for this allotment has now been moved back twice, once from May 1st to April 24th, and now from April 24th to April 19th.

There are thousands ready to buy these shares. It is therefore necessary, in order to protect the interests of early shareholders, that the Directors reserve the right to reject any subscription, otherwise any day might see the allotment far over-subscribed.

It is but fair to state that those who have followed the course of the offering of these shares from the first allotment down to the present, should be prepared now to take action and subscribe, as the price will go steadily higher.

The above statements are made by authority of the Directors.

Checks, drafts, or money orders for subscriptions should be drawn to order of CHARLES R. BARLOW, Treasurer.

### The Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co.

—Executive Offices, 287 BROADWAY, NEW YORK—

H. H. WARNER, President. CHARLES R. BARLOW, Treasurer. SIDNEY B. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

stantial profits by taking up separate stocks, one after the other, and exploiting them. They have been able to circulate all sorts of rumors and reports to catch the public eye and whet the public appetite, and as soon as they have advanced the prices of their respective specialties they have sold them out so quickly that the decline which has followed has taken away the breath of those who were left to "hold the bag." It is not surprising that old-fashioned, conservative financiers look upon this situation with fear, recognizing the dangerous character of this new method of plunging into the market and plunging out again. It is possible that some of the leaders who have been desperately attempting to unload their burdens upon the public may resort to a similar stratagem to get out of their predicament. In fact, I have been told that heavy owners of the United States Steel Corporation have already done so. If this new Western method of pyrotechnical speculation continues to be successful, it may enable all the leaders to get out from under their loads.

How crazy the public is to speculate is revealed by circulars and booklets which have been placed in my hands and which are said to emanate from some "Investment Company" in New York, a company which appears to have no headquarters excepting a box in the post-office, and which has the sublimated "gall" to invite the public to send in its money to these unknowns to speculate with. It seems incredible that such barefaced schemes could attract a single dollar, and yet the sad experience that thousands have had with the Miller syndicate and with a dozen other similar concerns which have been thoroughly exposed in the courts and the press shows that the crop of fools continues to be eternal. If anybody wants to speculate so badly that he is willing to jump into the whirlpool rapids of Wall Street at any time or place and run his chances of getting through alive, it would be far more sensible if he would pick out any stock on the list of Wall Street quotations and send his order with his check to any

member of the Stock Exchange whose name he might find on the list. He would at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he was not dealing with one of the ordinary two-penny rascals and sharks that infest Wall Street, for membership in the exchanges precludes that possibility, and is a title to respectability.

The trouble is that the adventurers and sharks and bunco men of the Street give out the impression that they are members of the exchanges, and that the thoughtless public accept these assurances without attempting to verify them. A line to the secretary of the Stock Exchange or the Consolidated Exchange would bring an answer whether or not a man were a member in good standing, and only the expense of a two-cent stamp would be involved, or a letter addressed to me would be answered as promptly and as honestly.

"Prince," Chicago: I do not regard it favorably. "G." Titusville, Penn.: I would have nothing to do with them.

"A. J. W." Cincinnati: I find quotations on United States Printing stock at \$2 bid and \$5 asked. "Reader," Detroit, Mich.: Douglas, Lacey & Co. are members of the Consolidated Exchange and handle mining investments mostly. They have agencies in all the principal cities.

"A." Altoona, Penn.: I do not believe the Western speculators who have been manipulating the market can give it much of a spring boom. They operate quite as freely on the bear as on the bull side. What if they turn bears?

"H." Montreal: (1) I have asked for statements regarding the Knickerbocker and the Ohio and California Oil companies and will report after I have examined them. (2) Compared with the prices of American Railway shares, those of the Canadian Pacific seem to be reasonable.

"R. T." St. Louis: Glad you are pleased with the preferred list and earlier delivery of your paper. (1) The statement submitted to me by the Storey Cotton Company was not as exhaustive as I should have liked, nor did it impress me favorably regarding the investment value of the propositions offered. (2) Highly speculative.

"Z." Rosemont, Penn.: St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred sold last year as low as 53 and as high as 76. I earnestly advised its purchase two years ago, when it was selling much lower. There is very little of the first preferred ahead of it, and I therefore regard the second preferred as a fairly good speculation.

"Bear," Boston: I agree with you that the prices of nearly all railroad stocks are getting unreasonably high. When dividend-paying stocks return only from 2 to 3 per cent. on their cost they look like a short sale for one who can wait long enough. When non-dividend-payers are pushed above 50 it looks as if it were time to call a halt.

"Speculator," Portland, Me.: (1) No doubt the Helena Consolidated will give you as good a chance to speculate in a mining proposition as any of its character. Its fiscal agents say it pays 8 per cent., and show a commendatory report from Bradstreets. (2) Dougherty & Albers are doing a large business and insist that Standard Lead & Smelting Co.'s stock, paying 2 per cent. monthly, is cheap.

"L." Kansas City: The proposed issue of nearly \$3,500,000 additional 4 per cent. debenture shares of the Chicago Great Western, for improvements, will strengthen this property as a formidable rate-breaker in its territory and will make it of greater value to its competitors, who have long been desirous of getting its control. But this additional capital does not add to the present value of the subordinate liens.

"Executor," Philadelphia: (1) As an executor you ought only to buy bonds of the best class, concerning the future of which there can be no doubt. I think the Kansas City Southern 3s, around 70, and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s, around 80, are reasonably safe, although I call neither of them gilt-edged. (2) The reorganization ought to help the American Asphalt bonds, and I would not sacrifice them. (3) I think well of United Gas Improvement stock.

"S." St. Augustine, Fla.: (1) Wisconsin Central's position in the market was strengthened when J. P. Morgan testified that its purchase was considered at the time of the Burlington deal. (2) The plan of reorganization of United States Leather is said to contemplate the retirement of the preferred, at par, for a 5 per cent. bond, and the acceptance of this as a full settlement for dividends in arrears. This might give the common stock a better show but for its enormous capitalization, aggregating \$62,000,000.

"H." Mobile, Ala.: (1) I have not believed in American Car Foundry common for a long pull. (2) Monon is earning a great deal of money and is a valuable property. Bought on reactions, it ultimately will yield a profit, whether dividends are immediately declared or not. (3) The future of Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific depends upon what Harriman does with the former and Gould with the latter. Both are reporting good earnings and both are being put in improved condition to handle an increased business. On reactions they ought to be a purchase.

Continued on page 408.

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## Do You Eat Alligator Pears?

Probably not. Possibly you never heard of them, yet were any one to casually mention Florida to you, you would probably dismiss it with a "know-it-all" smile and some remark about frozen orange groves.

Alligator pears grow in the Manatee River country, and this is the famous region which supplies tomatoes, cucumbers and a dozen other kinds of vegetables for your table all winter long. The best oranges you or any other man ever ate came from the Manatee River region. Some of the Orange trees in Manatee are forty years old.

We have land in the Manatee River region; some of it is for sale. To the man who believes in Florida, but who does not wish to purchase land, we also have a proposition to make. Send for circulars.

## FLORIDA LANDS COMPANY

25 Broad Street, New York

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 407.

"W. A." New York: I can find no data regarding it.  
 "W." Rochester, N. Y.: I can find no report of the company.  
 "O." Walnut, Ill.: The mercantile agencies do not rate the concern.  
 "G." Lexington, Ky.: (1) It looks as if it were pretty nearly bottom. (2) The preferred.  
 "Z." Rosemont, Penn.: Mexican Central has been speculatively active of late, with a pool working to advance it. I would not wait for too much of a profit.  
 "P." Chicago: Am not advising purchases

just now. For a long pull, Toledo, St. Louis and Western, bought on reactions, should ultimately give a profit.  
 "E. B." Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.: J. L. McLean & Co. are members of the Consolidated Exchange and are doing a large business (2) A speculation.  
 "Hancock." Brooklyn, N. Y.: Many who are in a like predicament have been doing as you suggest. If you can pay for what you buy, that would be the best plan.  
 "M. E. R." Buffalo: (1) Not rated. (2) An advance in Union Pacific is not unlikely if the market holds its strength, but at present I am not advising the purchase of stocks.  
 "Mathews." Va.: (1) It is purely a speculation. (2) I do not advise the purchase of United

States Steel for a long pull, for reasons which I have repeatedly given. No stamp.

"W. H. H." Brooklyn: I certainly do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Central Oil and Coal Co. on the statement made to you in the circular. I know of no such newspaper as they refer to.

"C. P. S." Chicago: The Forward Reduction Company is in a formative stage. Its process is said to be very valuable, and I am waiting to know its practical outcome. It is an interesting experiment. No stamp.

"V." Bacon Hill, N. Y.: As a business man, do you not realize that any concern that will guarantee unusually high rates of dividends or interest must have a questionable property to sell? Otherwise, the banks, which are only glad to get business at from 4 to 6 per cent. interest, would be open to them.

"Loser." Danielson, Conn.: (1) It is, if the statement of the president of the company, made last week to me, regarding its favorable outlook, is accurate. I see no reason why he should deceive me. (2) It has never passed a dividend. (3) A general indisposition to trade in it. (4) Getting down to a good speculative basis.

"A." New York: I heard good advice regarding the future of Wisconsin Central, and probably the preferred, for a long pull, might profitably be bought on reactions, but in such a market, with its transient moods, it is wiser to operate on a quick turn. A rise in Twin City Rapid Transit on its increased dividends is promised.

"J. G. J." Chicago: Subscription received. You are on the preferred list. The prospects of Erie depend largely on the continued strength of the Anthracite Coal pool. I would not sacrifice my shares at present, but when you can sell without loss, I would be inclined to get out of it. There are many obligations ahead of Erie common. The capitalization is enormous.

"G." Austin, Texas: (1) The rumor of the retirement of John W. Gates from the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. is coupled with the report that control has passed into the hands of Rockefeller, Schwab, and others, who are friendly to the United States Steel Company. Confirmation of this report would advance the shares. I would not sacrifice my holdings.

"C." Baltimore: (1) It looks more like a trading market than a bull market, and, in that event, you can do better by buying and selling as the market rises and falls. (2) Pennsylvania rights are the rights of the stockholders to subscribe for the new issue. I would not trade in them unless you have means enough to buy the stock in case of emergency. (3) Miller & Co., 35 Broad Street, are members of the Stock Exchange and have an excellent rating.

"G." Highland, N. Y.: The New York Dock Company has been organized less than a year. It is a reorganization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and is therefore an experimental industrial. It has \$10,000,000 preferred and \$7,000,000 common stock, and \$13,000,000 bonds ahead of both. The shares have been bought by a pool of insiders, but I never have fancied the untried industrial and do not regard the common stock as possessing intrinsic value.

"C. A. S." New York: The officers of the American Ice Company have told me substantially what Dow, Jones & Co. report in the circular you send me, namely, that they have housed a splendid ice crop on the Hudson, at much less than ordinary cost, that they are receiving better prices, and that, barring unforeseen contingencies, they will make an excellent report this year. It is remarkable, considering these statements, that the shares, and especially the preferred, have been selling so low.

"P." Deposit, N. Y.: American Ice common has fallen to a level as low as the lowest of the non-dividend-paying industrial common shares. After such a decline it would be reasonable to expect an advance. The stock is not assessable and the only way an assessment could be placed upon it would be by consent of the stockholders, in case a reorganization were necessary. As it has little or no bonded indebtedness and is earning twice the dividends on its preferred, I see no possible danger of a reorganization.

"C. M. L." Portland, Me.: The Connecticut Railway and Lighting Co.'s First Refunding 4 1/2 per cent. gold bond, offered by Redmond, Kerr & Co., at 105, and interest, is a bond of a company controlled by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which owns almost all the capital stock of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Co. The surplus earnings of the company last year, over the interest charges, were nearly \$100,000. Redmond, Kerr & Co., who have an excellent reputation, recommend these bonds.

"T. J. C." New York: (1) I would wait, but not too long. (2) American Grass Twine is a new industrial whose merits have still to be demonstrated. Tennessee Coal and Iron has a valuable property and many believe in its ultimate absorption by the United States Steel. In that event it would sell higher. Leather common has no intrinsic value, and, considering the enormous amount of the stock and what is ahead of it, I have never advised its purchase, unless one sought to gamble. Its low price is all that commends it.

"Safety." Syracuse, N. Y.: An excellent security is offered by Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York, in the shape of the guaranteed 9 per cent. stock of the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad. These dividends are guaranteed in perpetuity by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The shares, selling at about 23 1/2, net the buyer not quite 4 per cent. A profitable bond offered by the same bankers is the Southwestern Div. 3 1/2 per cent. gold bond of the Baltimore & Ohio, selling at about 90 and netting 4 1/2 per cent.

"J. L. C." St. Louis: I agree perfectly with your views of the situation. The control of our banks and trust companies is pretty well concentrated in the hands of a few, but I doubt the ability of the leaders to maintain the stock market at the present level through another year. Some of them will surely try to get out from under the load, and when liquidation begins it will continue to the end. This would certainly be the case if we should have a poor crop outlook in the summer, no matter if a bull movement were successfully engineered now.

"P." Wilkesbarre, Penn.: (1) The earnings of Colorado & Southern, for the last fiscal year, increased about 16 1/2 per cent. net. They are still reported as increasing. This ought to insure the dividend on the first preferred. (2) There is only \$5,000,000 of the St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred, but, as the preferred stock of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railway is guaranteed by the St. Louis & San Francisco, and is redeemable at par, at any time, and payable in twenty years, I regard the latter as pretty safe. (3) Hooking Valley is doing well, but has had a strong advance.

"G." Boston: (1) A report on the Yuma Consolidated Mines is favorable. (2) N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall Street, recommend a number of high-class investment bonds, including the First Mortgage Gold Fives of the Montana Central Railway, guaranteed, principal and interest, by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, which guarantee has been assumed by the Great Northern. At 124 1/2 and interest, these bonds net the holder 3 1/2 per cent. I regard this bond with favor, and also the Chicago & Eastern Illinois general Fives, selling at the same price and netting the same returns.

"K." Albany, N. Y.: Check received. You are on my preferred list. A determined effort to advance Leather common is being made. It hardly seems possible, considering the enormous cumulative dividends still due on the preferred, that the common can have much intrinsic value. It is a favorite with manipulators, however, and it has long been promised that, by refunding the

overdue dividends and retiring the preferred, the common would be given a better chance. The capitalization is so enormous that I do not believe this is possible. I should therefore take a profit whenever it could be had.

"W. T." New York: It is difficult to name any absolutely safe investment on Wall Street that will net you 5 per cent. Safe things are chiefly found among the first mortgage bonds of the railroads, yielding about 3 1/2 per cent. Some of the bonds of the industrials, however, can be recommended as reasonably safe, including the United States Leather debenture 6s, which, at present prices, yield nearly 4 1/2 per cent., and the International Paper 6s, yielding a little over 5 per cent. The shares of the American Cable Company, now selling under 90 and paying 5 per cent., are guaranteed by the Western Union and look reasonable.

"G." San Francisco: (1) The annual report of the International Paper Company, filed at the close of the year, shows debts increased by \$1,600,000, and surplus increased by \$700,000. This does not look like dividends on the common shares. (2) I hear good reports of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company's plans and prospects. (3) I have been afraid to advise regarding Dominion Iron and Steel. It is too close a corporation. (4) It is said that the earnings of the General Electric for the past year were more than 32 per cent. on the capital stock. It must be remembered that in lean years it will suffer with the other industrials.

"L." Baton Rouge, La.: The American Chicle Company was organized in 1899. Its president is ex-Congressman W. J. White, of Cleveland, and the officers are largely made up of the leading chewing gum manufacturers of the United States. The combination includes the White, Adams, Beaman, Primley, and Kisme companies, of the United States, and Britten Company of Canada. At a meeting last fall, called to consider the proposed increase in the capital, the secretary, Henry Rowley, reported a large increase in the earnings. The stock is not listed and therefore has no speculative interest in Wall Street. At the annual meeting in June, reports are presented. Tobey & Kirk, 25 Broad St., New York, make it a specialty.

"Hilton." Fall River, Mass.: Check received and you are on my preferred list. (1) I agree with you that the outlook on the general situation is bearish, but I hesitate to advise short sales while conditions are so unsettled. (2) Brooklyn Rapid Transit pays no dividends and earns scarcely one per cent., but in a year and a half another bridge will be completed, connecting New York and Brooklyn, and that will increase the earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Moreover, plans are being prepared to utilize to a far greater extent its elevated system. Before all these plans can be carried out the stock may sell much lower, but if they are carried out, as projected, eventually the shares will sell higher.

"C." Hudson, N. Y.: The recent showing of American Car and Foundry was quite disappointing. The decline in the earnings for the quarter was almost 20 per cent., despite the fact that it had been asserted that the business of the company was unusually prosperous. Southern Pacific has had a generous rise, but its future depends upon what the Union Pacific may choose to do on the dividend matter. The payment of dividends on the Southern Pacific, however, would add largely to the income of the Union Pacific, its principal owner, and the common stock of the latter would no doubt be materially benefited thereby. Until crop conditions are more settled, it would be well to keep out of the market.

"A." Syracuse: (1) The earnings of the American Chicle Company, I am told, are larger than ever before. (2) Only chewing gum. (3) The demand is increasing. (4) The United States Reduction and Refining Company is a Colorado concern, with \$10,000,000 authorized capital, \$4,000,000 of which is preferred. Ahead of this are \$3,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds. The bonds would be a better purchase than the preferred stock. The company treats low grade ore and its prosperity depends upon the condition of the mining business, which is sometimes precarious. (5) This is the cause of the low price. (6) Window Glass preferred is considered a fair industrial, though opposition has been developing.

"I." Cincinnati: (1) It is estimated that the railroads in the United States will spend \$400,000,000 for betterments and improvements this year. This will be an important factor in the maintenance of industrial prosperity. (2) The fact that the management of the Clover Leaf system have decided to spend a couple of million dollars, to put it in condition to meet the expected requirements of the traffic resulting from the St. Louis exposition next year, recalls the thought that a great many Western railroads anticipate increased earnings by reason of the exposition. Speculators should bear this in mind. (3) It is said that J. P. Morgan & Co.'s commission for managing the proposed new bond issue of the United States Steel Corporation, will foot up to \$2,000,000. He has no reason, therefore, to object to the new deal.

"S." Passaic, N. J.: Letter received and you are on my preferred list. (1) It seems incredible that the officers and responsible insiders of the American Ice Company should willfully and persistently misrepresent the condition of that company, but the action of the stock is certainly far from reassuring. (2) Why there should be any danger of a reorganization of a company which has no bonded indebtedness of any amount and only \$13,000,000 of preferred stock and which has been earning nearly twice the dividends on its preferred, I cannot imagine. (3) I have never advised the purchase of the common stock, though I have said that, compared with other industrials, it was cheap, if the statements of its earnings were accurate. I have believed that the preferred was as good as any of the industrial shares of its character. I think I would not make the change at present. Will make further inquiries.

"A. R. M." Philadelphia: The special contract bonds of the Poland Mining Company, of Arizona, represent the investment made in a very extensive mining property by the Development Company of America, of which the American Finance and Securities Company is the financial agent. The directors of the Development Company include such representative financiers as ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, of Detroit; D. P. Cheney, of Boston; N. K. Fairbank, of Chicago; C. A. Griscom, of New York, and E. B. Gage, the Prescott, Arizona, banker. The statements made to me by the representative of the company indicate that they are working on conservative lines. Of course all mining propositions have a greater element of risk than one would find in corporations dealing with material objects above ground, but there is no doubt as to the high standing and financial ability of those who constitute the directorate of the Development Company.

"H." Montreal: (1) The Knickerbocker Oil and Refining Co., in answer to my request for a statement regarding its condition, reports that it is only six months old and has no report to submit. The prospectus asserts that this company has one gusher in Texas with a daily oil-producing capacity from 80,000 to 100,000 barrels per day. This may be the capacity, but I would like to know the output. It has also 6,000 acres of land, in what it calls different oil fields. Oil, not lands, is what is wanted. The statement in the company's prospectus to the effect that "all the risk is eliminated" in the purchase of these shares, I do not agree with. The directors include several gentlemen of excellent business standing, and a good thing about the concern is that the capitalization is not large. In this respect it has more merit than a good many competitors. (2) The Ohio and California Refining Oil Co. has a very fair standing. I am waiting for its financial report.

Continued on opposite page.

## BANISH DULL HOURS

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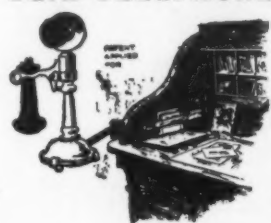
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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 50,000 testimonials. **TRY IT TODAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. **Do not accept an imitation.** Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. **FREE TRIAL PACKAGE** sent by mail.

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It is indispensable to every one using a telephone on a desk. Is both a time and money saver. Saves time and trouble of lifting phone off desk when locking it, or placing on desk after being unlocked. No necessity for using desk slide as holder, and preventing access to drawers. No more accidental upsetting and breaking of phone. Your telephone instantly in place when needed, and as quickly out of the way when not wanted. Its merit must appeal at once to every telephone user. Price, \$1.50. Black Japaned; \$2.00. Oxidized, copper finish; \$2.50. Full Nickel Plated. Can be adjusted to fit any size base.

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## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"Security," San Francisco: Will investigate and report.

"H. M. H.," Philadelphia: I find no rating for either one of them. No stamp.

"P.," Deposit, N. Y.: Even up cost of the higher shares by buying at the lower level.

"S.," Washington, D. C.: I am making inquiries regarding The Preferred Stock Cigar Company.

"M.," Fall River, Mass.: Personal application is the only way to accomplish anything in the direction you suggest.

"H. W. C.," Englewood, Ill.: Anonymous communications are not answered. I find no value for the mining stock.

"E. H.," You should be a subscriber at the home office, at full subscription rates, to be entitled to special answers in emergencies.

"R. K.," New York: (1) Your experience with J. Overton Paine & Co. ought not to surprise you. (2) I would not be deterred from bringing suit.

"Margin," Yonkers, N. Y.: Theo. S. Meyer & Co. are members of the Consolidated Exchange and are doing a large business. They stand well.

"R.," Riverside, Cal.: All the industrials you mention have merit. Chile common has the best speculative future. Leather preferred might be added to the list.

"B. C.," Cincinnati: Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred pays 4 per cent. and at present prices looks cheap and secure. Of course there is nothing safer than a savings bank.

"S. O.," New York: Mexican Central sold last year as low as \$13 a share and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic preferred at about the same figure. Of the two, I would rather have the latter.

"Small Investor," Kansas: (1) Chicago Great Western preferred A, Diamond Match, and American Ice preferred, at the prices named, are not unreasonable. (2) Yes. (3) I have answered this repeatedly in recent issues.

"B.," Troy, N. Y.: I have long regarded the Toledo, St. Louis and Western first 4s, around 82, as a fairly cheap bond, though not as good as the Georgia Consolidated 5s, yet, comparing the difference in prices, I would prefer the former.

"Y.," Reading, Penn.: (1) A fair local speculation. (2) I still regard Monon with favor. (3) Both Texas Pacific and Pacific Mail, bought on reactions or on a slump, should be profitable. (4) I am not advising the purchase of any of the iron or steel stocks.

"Z.," St. Louis: The Mexican Central is very heavily capitalized, and hardly earns its full interest charges, though it is said to be doing better now than it was a year ago. The First Consolidated bonds are reasonably safe and do not look dear. (2) Mexican mines are speculative and the danger of governmental interference is always present.

"T.," Salt Lake City, Utah: I do not advise the purchase of the Combination Mining and Improvement Company's stock. As a rule, the mixing of religion with speculative mining ventures is not successful. In many instances it has been notoriously unsuccessful. What a minister doesn't know about a gold mine ought to fill a pretty good-sized book.

"C. J. D.," Evansville, Ind.: The Denver and Rio Grande Improvement Mortgage 5s, I think, are good. Rio Grande Western firsts also stand well. The Toledo, St. Louis and Western first 4s are a fairly good bond, selling around 82. The Missouri Pacific Collateral Trust 5s, around 106½, are a substantial investment, considering the earnings of the property.

"Gussie," Cornwall, N. Y.: (1) Ennis & Stoppani have a good rating. (2) Hold for a profit. (3) The men who are conducting the new Corn Products company are kings in their business, and the common looks like a good industrial speculative stock. Before I advise its purchase, however, I wish to see a statement of its earnings, which has not yet been made.

"A. B. C.," Erie County, O.: (1) I am told that it is utterly improbable that the suits against the American Ice Company can result in the dissolution of that concern, but if they should, no one could confiscate the property. A reorganization under another name and on a different basis would follow, on the same plan as the Standard Oil has adopted. This answers your three inquiries, I think.

"S.," New Orleans: C. C. Woodworth, fiscal agent of the Yuma Consolidated Mines and Mill Co., sends me a number of documents regarding the developments of the properties owned by this company. He says that three of his directors are old and experienced mining men and that the entire property is owned by the company and is absolutely free and clear of all indebtedness. The reports of the engineers and assayers are certainly favorable.

"Banker," Cleveland, O.: The reported change in the ownership of the Louisville and Nashville shows how impossible it is for an outsider to always know what is going on and the great disadvantage he is under, compared with the insider, who does

know. The absorption of Kansas City Southern, the Monon, or the Toledo, St. Louis and Western lines, all of which have been rumored from time to time, may any day start these also on an upward plane.

"Inquirer," Louisville, Ky.: I agree with you that if it be true, as is generally believed, that some officers of the Louisville and Nashville quietly undertook to make a profit by selling the shares of the railroad short, in anticipation of the delivery of the fifty thousand new shares, when issued, it will be a good lesson for them if the corner in the stock makes them settle at a heavy loss. It is about time that the milking of great corporations by a privileged few insiders were stopped.

"J.," Jacksonville, Fla.: (1) The consolidation or merger of the United States Rubber and Rubber Goods Company, as proposed, would probably be a good thing for both, but it won't be if it only means more water and more commissions for the promoters. The capital of both these companies has been absurdly high. (2) The recent decline in Hoboken ferry bonds was based on the announcement that it was to lose the business of the Lackawanna. It looks as if some one had been seeking to depress the Hoboken bonds and stocks for the purpose of taking them in.

"M.," Minneapolis, Minn.: (1) If the Anthracite combination holds, Ontario and Western ought to be profitable in the end. (2) The only hope of Leather common lies in the possibility of the retirement of the preferred for a bond paying less than the preferred shares and wiping out the arrearages of dividends on the latter. Such a plan is said to be not unlikely. (3) I believe in taking a profit in such a market, because, with its fluctuations, you can generally get in again on a lower level. The St. Louis street-car lines have been greatly overcapitalized, but Transit stock may sell higher.

"H.," Pennsylvania: Check received and you are on the preferred list. (1) I am told by the president of the company that it is. (2) I would not. (3) It looks like an excellent speculation. (4) I discussed this proposition in my last letter. It is the impression that if hard times in the iron trade come, it will be difficult for the United States Steel Company to pay dividends, especially on the common. The 5 per cent. bonds to be issued in place of half of the preferred are regarded as reasonably secure. That is why many of the holders of a 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock are willing to give it up for a 5 per cent. bond.

"E.," Schenectady, N. Y.: (1) Yes, I have observed that the General Electric proposes to restore to its stockholders the amount of the capital stock withdrawn during the hard times. But what if hard times should come again, as they surely will? Would it not have been wiser to have prepared abundantly for the next rainy day, rather than to have thrown away all the umbrellas? (2) No matter what President Vreeland may say now, the truth is that the Metropolitan Street Railway, in submitting its case to the court, declared that the railroad "did not earn last year, does not now earn, and cannot earn for some years," the 7 per cent. dividends which it proposes to pay.

"Speculator," Kansas City, Mo.: The best way to compare the investment values of Atchison, St. Paul, Northwestern, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and the other transcontinental systems, is by looking over the figures in the "Trans-Continental Comparative Statement," just printed with a very interesting map, by Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York. This statement shows the mileage, the stock, gross and net earnings, surplus, the price of the shares, and the income they yield at the rates of dividends now being paid. Copies of this interesting and invaluable map and analysis will be sent gratuitously to institutions, trustees, executors, and investors. The readers of this column can obtain them without charge by inclosing a two-cent stamp to Spencer Trask & Co., and mentioning **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**.

"J.," Merriam, Park, Minn.: (1) Douglas, Lacey & Co. are members of the New York Consolidated Exchange and handle mining properties mostly. They have agencies in all of the principal cities. (2) The element of speculation, of course, always enters into mining propositions, because no one can estimate the value of a mineral deposit until it is uncovered. (3) Will inquire regarding the loan association. (4) The value of Chicago Great Western depends largely on the possible absorption of the property by one of the strong competing lines. The common stock sold last year at \$16 a share and as high as \$27. It is a good speculative proposition, but there is no prospect of dividends in sight. (5) The concern you mention stands pretty well and speaks highly of the smelting concern. I am told that it is a good speculation. (6) For a long pull I still believe in Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred and Texas Pacific. (7) I do not regard them favorably.  
April 17, 1902. JASPER.

## New York Day, Charleston Exposition.

NEW YORK to Charleston, S. C., and return, \$16.50, via Penn. R. R. and Southern Railroad. Tickets on sale April 21st and 22d good to return within eleven days. Exposition flyer leaves New York daily at 3.25 P.M., carrying coaches and Pullman drawing-room sleeping car, New York to Charleston. Dining Car Service. For information regarding rates, sleeping-car reservations, hotel accommodations, etc., call on or address New York offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway. Alex. S. Thweatt, Passenger Agent.

## Reduced Rates to Los Angeles.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ON ACCOUNT OF CONVENTION OF FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

On account of the Convention of Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., May 1st to 8th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets from all stations on its line, to Los Angeles and return, at reduced rates.

Tickets will be sold from April 19th to 26th, inclusive, and will be good to return until June 25th, when properly validated.

For specific rates, routes, and conditions of tickets, apply to ticket agents.

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## PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN.  
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AN INTERESTING GROUP OF WOMEN—THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION. From left to right: Mrs. W. H. Coleman, Indianapolis; Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Little Rock; Mrs. James L. Blair, St. Louis; Mrs. Alvin Hunsacker, Philadelphia; Mrs. W. E. Andrews, Hastings, Neb.; Mrs. M. H. De Young, San Francisco. In rear, from left to right: Mrs. Finis E. Ernest, Denver; Miss Anna L. Dawes, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Hartford, Conn.—Dunn.

### The "Collar City" of the Country.

THE latest census returns show that the increase of population in the United States during the past decade has been chiefly in the cities, the figures under this head in many cases being nothing less than marvelous. Take for example, the city of Troy, N. Y., which has added over twelve thousand to its population in the decade, and whose advancement along other lines has been no less gratifying. Its recent local exposition of its industries was most attractive. Troy has made its reputation known throughout the world as the "collar city," and in that and kindred industries alone over 20,000 people are employed, with an investment of capital amounting to \$9,000,000. But Troy has many other important industries, such as the making of stoves, paints, machinery, medicines, valves, and mathematical and engineering instruments. And as for its bells and chimes, they speak for themselves from the church towers of all Christendom. The city itself has a population of 75,000, and within a radius of fifty miles are nearly half a million more. It boasts of the most famous civil-engineering school in the world, the Troy Polytechnic, and the no less famous seminary for young women, the Emma Willard school. In every feature, in fact, that goes to render a city desirable for residence or for business—in well-paved streets, in a scientific and complete system of sewerage, in its water supply, in its schools, churches, and markets—Troy has advantages to offer equal to any city in the Union and far surpassing the great majority of them.

### A Curious Spanish "Ad."

THE following curious advertisement is taken from a Spanish journal: "This morning our Saviour summoned away the jeweler, Siebald Illmaga, from his shop to another and a better world. The undersigned, his widow, will weep upon his tomb, as will also his two daughters, Hilda and Emma, the former of whom is married, and the latter is open to an offer. The funeral will take place to-morrow. His disconsolate widow, Veronique Illmaga.

P. S.—This bereavement will not interrupt our employment, which will be carried on as usual; only our place of business will be removed from No. 3 Lessi de Leinturiers to No. 4 Rue de Missionaire. Our grasping landlord has raised the rent."

### The Miners' Faithful Friend.

THE ACCOMPANYING photograph shows miners hauling wood from the beach to their cabins. This wood found on the beach is a godsend to the poor miners of Nome, where coal sells at \$40 per ton and the winters are long and cold. The ever-faithful dog has proved itself to be the best all-round horseless carriage for this part of Alaska. He needs no hay, that costs \$75 or more per ton; he needs no stable, for he will lie in the snow all night and be ready for his breakfast of fish in the morning. The road need not be the best, or very short, for a dog team often pulls a sleigh more than sixty miles in a day. He hauls the wood, the water, and draws the mail 2,000 miles, that the people of Nome may hear from their friends in the "states."



ALASKA DOGS DRAWING WOOD FOR THE MINERS.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a bar.

"HASTE thee, nymph, and bring with thee, Jest and youthful Jollity"—Milton; and a bottle of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

The Sohmer Piano has successfully passed the most severe critical test by the highest musical talent in the world.

**1400 Acres "A Lake of Oil."** 1400 Acres Mail Draft for \$50 to NEWELL & NEWELL, Fiscal Agents, Denver, securing 25 shares BERTHOUD Oil Preferred and \$50 Gold Bond, securing return of investment in full. Common Stock, \$10: 100 shares. All stock full paid and non-assessable. All stock participates alike in dividends.

**Advice to Mothers:** MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

TELEPHONE Service saves time. Time is the stuff of life. Have telephone service at your home as well as at your office and save time at both ends of the line. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



ALBERT VERNON.

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### PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTIONS

In Psychratism is given to students by Prof. Albert Vernon. Those who cannot afford the time and expense of a trip to Rochester should send for Prof. Vernon's **PSYCHIC PHENOMENA** wonderful **FREE 100 PAGE BOOK** of the Twentieth Century, in which he fully describes the science of Psychratism. Write for it to-day, it costs you nothing. He wishes all to profit by his experience and knowledge and will be glad to start you in the study of this, the grandest of all sciences, by sending you the book free and postpaid upon receipt of your name. This is a valuable book, not a mere advertising pamphlet, and contains much information and the rudimentary lessons in this interesting and elevating science. **VERNON ACADEMY OF MENTAL SCIENCES & SANITARIUM, 961 EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

## WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

### A TRUE STORY WITH A MORAL

ONE day a man was trying to shave. He had been induced to buy one of the substitutes for Williams' Shaving Soap, and was having an awful time—literally tearing his hair. The lather was thin and watery, would not soften his beard, and dried as soon as applied to his face. It dulled his razor, and no amount of stropping made any difference. His face smarted as if it had been scraped with a file. A friend dropped in with a camera, and was so struck by his agonized expression that he took his picture, and then remarked that he was an idiot to use anything but Williams' Shaving Soap.



"Trying a Substitute."



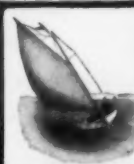
"Using Williams' Shaving Soap."

Next morning the camera fiend dropped in again. His friend had procured Williams' Shaving Soap meanwhile and was again shaving himself. Everything was changed. The thick, cooling, refreshing lather made him happy. This lather softened his beard. His razor was sharp and keen, and shaving, instead of being an agonizing operation, had become a genuine pleasure. He vowed a great vow that nothing would ever again induce him to try a substitute for Williams' Shaving Soap. A glance at the two faces conveys more than words. You can't miss the moral!

**CAUTION.**—Don't accept a substitute for Williams' Shaving Soap on which the dealer makes a little more profit. It's not only a poor policy to economize on your shaving soap, but it's apt to be a dangerous one.

WILLIAMS' SOAP SOLD EVERYWHERE, BUT SENT BY MAIL IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT SUPPLY YOU.  
WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK, 25c. LUKURY SHAVING TABLET, 25c.  
GENUINE YANKEE SHAVING SOAP (Round or Square Tablet), 10c. SWISS VIOLET SHAVING CREAM, 50c.  
WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP (Barbers'), 6 round cakes, 1 lb., 40c. Exquisite also for Toilet.

LONDON PARIS THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn. DRESDEN SYDNEY



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all makes and models, good as new \$3 to \$8.  
**RIDER AGENTS WANTED** to this & exhibit sample. Earn a bicycle & make money distributing catalog. Write at once for prices & special offer.  
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# VIOLETTES DU CZAR

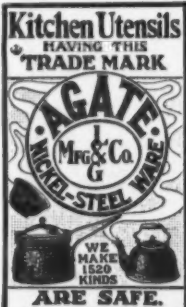
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are the original bottled Cocktails. Years of experience have made them THE PERFECT COCKTAILS that they are. Do not be lured into buying some imitation. The ORIGINAL of anything is good enough. When others are offered it is for the purpose of larger profits. Insist upon having the CLUB COCKTAILS, and take no other.

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We claim Purity and Safety, and substantiate this claim with Chemists' Certificates. By the Blue Label used only by us (and fully sustained by recent U. S. Circuit Court decision) pasted on every piece of genuine Agate Nickel-Steel Ware. Booklet showing facsimile of this label, etc., mailed free to any address. Agate Nickel-Steel Ware is sold by the leading Department and Housefurnishing Stores. Lalanc & Grosjean Mfg. Co., New York, Boston, Chicago.



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**Beeman's**  
THE ORIGINAL  
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**Gum**  
Cures Indigestion and Sea-sickness.  
All Others are Imitations.

## Mammoth Cave

One of America's greatest wonders is located in Edmonson County, Kentucky, 90 miles south of Louisville. This Company has just issued a very interesting booklet of 32 pages descriptive of the Cave. This booklet is well illustrated with many fine half-tone cuts, is printed on enameled book paper and design on cover is in three colors and very attractive. If you want a copy send 10 cents in silver or stamps to

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### A Cat that Nursed Rats.

MANY SINGULAR examples of animal affection have been observed from time to time; hens have nursed ducklings, a dog has given suck to kittens, young pigs have derived nourishment from cows, and so on; but the most singular case of the kind happened recently in the city of Los Angeles, California. In the grocery shop of Messrs. Anderson & Chanslor is a handsome Maltese cat, with silky coat and fine eyes, known by the sobriquet of "Mrs. Muggins." She is an expert rat-catcher, and keeps the grocery quite free from the pests, driving them away into the neighboring houses. Some time ago the Mott Market, near "Mrs. Muggins's" home, was being cleaned out, and a litter of ten tiny rats was found. Their captors carried the hapless little rodents over to the grocery, expecting that the redoubtable "Mrs. Muggins" would make quick work of them. But "Mrs. Muggins" was just then in a condition in which she felt no enmity for any young helpless creature, and, when the

ten baby rats were placed near her she looked them over and then began to lick them with her tongue. Soon, taking them up one by one by the back of the neck, she bore them away to a quiet place, where she played the part of a good mother to them. Three days later her own kittens came into the world, and then she naturally devoted herself to them.  
A. J.



A CAT NURSING TEN MOTHERLESS LITTLE RATS.—Lussier.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable.]

THE HOPE of the fraternal assessment associations rests solely on their ability to secure new members and thus meet the increasing demands upon their funds by the constantly growing death rate. There is great significance in the effort of the Royal Arcanum to induce the Massachusetts Legislature to empower it to accept full-benefit members at the low age of eighteen years. Why not extend the provision so as to take in little children also? Perhaps that will be the next move. But these are temporary expedients, as the experience of the Modern Woodmen strikingly illustrates. The efforts to increase the rates in this association are being vigorously opposed by some of its "Camps." One of the latter, in Kansas, recently denounced the proposition to increase the rates of assessments and establish a reserve fund for emergencies, and declared that this was nothing but "old-line insurance, pure and simple." There is more truth in this assertion than the members may have believed. The old-line companies have secured their solid, substantial position because they have charged sufficient for their annual premiums to enable them to provide an abundant reserve for all emergencies. This is the only business-like way in which to conduct an insurance company, as the fraternal associations who pursue the hand-to-mouth plan are, one after another, finding out to their cost.

"C." New York Mills, N. Y.: Not the strongest, and, if you are insurable elsewhere, I would take one of the greatest of the old-line companies.  
"S." St. Louis, Mo.: The Travelers Co., of Boston, issues a very safe and excellent accident policy. Write directly to headquarters for further information and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.  
"S." Wapwallopen, Penn.: The Security Mutual Life, of Binghamton, commenced business in 1887. It has met some vicissitudes but has been doing much better of late. It is neither one of the oldest nor one of the largest companies. No stamp.  
"L. C. I." Forney, Texas: (1) The Massachusetts Mutual Life is one of the oldest of the life insurance companies and does a large and profitable business, though it is not one of the greatest concerns. (2) A twenty-year policy ought to suit you very well.  
"W." Winchendon, Mass.: The Connecticut General Life, of Hartford, Conn., was organized

in 1865. It is not one of the largest companies and reported in 1900 an excess of income over disbursements of only about \$268,000. My preference would be for a larger company.

"C." Duluth, Minn.: I am inclined to believe that the agent's advice is good. It will cost you a little more, but you will be certain that nothing will happen with your Equitable policy to bring you disappointment. That certainly does not exist regarding your present policy.

"E. W. W." Cambridgeport, Mass.: The Home Life of New York is one of the oldest companies, but not one of the largest. Its twenty-payment dividend endowment policy is a good one, with many commendable features. I do not regard it as any better, however, than similar policies issued by the largest companies.

"B." Milford, Conn.: Anonymous communications are not answered. If you have no dependents, why not invest your surplus in an annuity, which will give you an assured income, year by year, as long as you live? At your death, the principal will revert to the insurance company. This is a very popular plan abroad, on the part of persons situated as you seem to be.

"M. E. B." Buffalo: The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is just undergoing a transformation from an assessment association to an old-line company. Its progress has been marked by many vicissitudes. The future must disclose what the result of its efforts to rid itself of its unfortunate assessment obligations will be. It has some able insurance men connected with it.

### The Hermit.

#### Interesting to the Insured.

ALL WHO are interested in life insurance facts and statistics—who is not?—will find "The Handy Guide to Premium Rates, Applications, and Policies of the American Life Insurance Companies," published by The Spectator Company, New York, a book of priceless value. The eleventh annual edition of this work has just been issued for 1902. It gives the tables of rates for policies in general use, the forms of policies issued by the life companies, and the conditions bearing upon them. It is accurate and reliable. It is one of the numerous publications issued by The Spectator Company, all of them of the highest standing. Its "Pocket Register of Stipulated Premium and Fraternal Life Insurance," and its "Life Insurance Policy-Holder's Pocket Index, With the Statistics of the Level Premium Companies," are among the best of its cheaper publications, and are issued in manila covers at twenty-five cents, or in flexible leather for fifty cents each. The price of "The Handy Guide," in flexible leather cover is \$2. No man who is engaged in the insurance business can afford to be without The Spectator's publications.

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